

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT

Department of Public Health

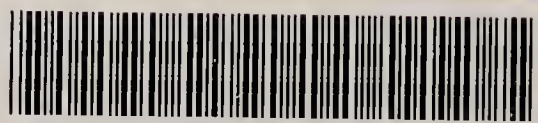
Annual Report on the Work of the Department of Public Health for 1934

Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1936

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS are on sale at the "Sale Room,"
Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these Publi-
cations should be addressed to the "PUBLICATIONS OFFICE,"
Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo.

Price - - - - - - P.T. 10

C. 12. 6. 1



22501563493

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT

Department of Public Health

Annual Report on the Work
of the Department of Public
Health for 1934

Gorvenment Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1936

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS are on sale at the "Sale Room,"
Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these Publi-
cations should be addressed to the "PUBLICATIONS OFFICE,"
Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo.

Price - - - - - P.T. 10

WELLCOME
LIBRARY
+
Ann Rep
WA28
. HE3
E32
1934

NOTICE

In addition to this general Report, the Department of Public Health publishes reports on the work of each of the following Sections :—

- (1) Lunacy Division.
- (2) Ophthalmic Section.
- (3) Public Health Laboratories.
- (4) Anti-malaria Campaign.
- (5) Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory.
- (6) Research Institute and Endemic Diseases Hospital.
- (7) Endemic Diseases Section.
- (8) Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories (Non-periodical).

INDEX

INTRODUCTION. :—

PREFACE	PAGE
State of Public Health	1
Maternity and Child Welfare	3
Endemic Diseases :	
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia	4
Leprosy	4
Chest Diseases	4
Ophthalmic Diseases	5
Mental Diseases	5
Skin and Venereal Diseases	5
General Treatment Institutions	5
Technical Researches	6
Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory, Giza	7
The Institute of Hygiene	7
Medical Professions and Missions	7
The Board of Health	8
New Institutions in 1934	8
Sanitary Legislation	9
International Hygiene and Congresses	9
Civil Status of the Population	10

CHAPTER I

[illegible]

CHAPTER II

General Sanitation :—

(1) Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments	22
(2) Water	26
(3) Food-stuffs	26
(4) Fencing Waste Lands...	27
(5) Scavenging of Streets...	27
(6) Mosques...	28
(7) Birkas	28
(8) Cemeteries	29
(9) Propaganda Section	29
(10) Constructional Engineering Section	31

CHAPTER III

Infectious Diseases Control:—

[illegible]

	PAGE
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	38
Plague	39
Measles	42
Influenza	42
Diphtheria	43
Malaria	43
Fever Hospitals	45
Protecting the Country against Imported Epidemics	46
Sanitary Control	46

CHAPTER IV

Health Inspectorates' Section :—

General	47
Fever Hospitals	47
Dividing the Circumscription of Public Health Bureaus	48
Medico-Legal Service	48
Prostitutes	48
Frontier Districts Medical Service :—	
Infectious Diseases	50
Births and Deaths	50
Hospitals and Health Bureaus Out-patient Clinics	50

CHAPTER V

Child Welfare :—

General	53
<i>Dayas</i> (Midwives) Schools	53
Sea-side Sanatoria... ..	53
Foundlings Homes... ..	53
Children Dispensaries	54

CHAPTER VI

Social Hygiene :—

(1) Skin and Venereal Diseases	56
(2) Tuberculosis Branch	64
(3) Ankylostoma Branch	66
(4) Leprosy Branch	66
(5) Ophthalmic Section	67
(6) Lunacy Division	69

CHAPTER VII

Medical Treatment (General Hospitals Section) :—

New Units	72
Treatment	73
Operations and X-rays Examinations	76
Deaths	76
Expenditure	76
The Constructive Programme	77
Food Poisoning	79

CHAPTER VIII

Pharmacies :—

Private Pharmacies	80
Pharmacies annexed to Public Health Bureaus	80
Cairo Night Service Pharmacies	80
Medical Practitioners who prepare Drugs in their Clinics for their Private Patients	80

	PAGE
Poisonous Drug Stores	80
Simple Drug Stores	80
Registration of Egyptian Specialities	81
Students of Pharmacy	81
Permits for Trading in Medicinal Plants	81
Contravention to Law	81
The International Opium Convention	81
Laws and Ministerial Arrêtés	83
CHAPTER IX	
Medical Permits Section	84
CHAPTER X	
Medical Commissions :—	
The Central Medical Commission	86
Examination of Motor-car and Motor-cycle Drivers	87
Provincial and Governorate Medical Commissions	87
<i>Ghafirs Nizamy</i>	87
CHAPTER XI	
Sanitary Legislation	90
Appendix I.—Missions	90
,, II.—Central Stores Section	90
,, III.—Details of Budget Grants and Actual Expenditure	92
,, IV.—Details of Posts in the Various Sections... ..	92
,, V.—New Units established in 1934	93
,, VI.—Cairo City Health Inspectorate	93
A.—Vital Statistics :—	
Births	93
Still Births	93
Deaths	93
Infantile Mortality... ..	93
Causes of Infantile Deaths	94
Death Enquiries	94
B.—Infectious Diseases :—	
Typhoid Fever	94
Diphtheria	94
Measles	94
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	94
Scarlet Fever	94
Small-Pox	95
Typhus Fever... ..	95
Influenza	95
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	95
Child Bearing Mortality	95
Disinfection	95
C.—Control of Passengers and Pilgrims	95
D.—Government Fever Hospital, Abbassia	98
E.—Work done at the Office of the Principal Medical Officer of Police, 1934	98
F.—Sanitary Control of Public Women	98
G.—General Sanitation	99
H.—Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments	100
Appendix VII.—Summary of the Report of the Health Section, Alexandria Municipality... ..	102



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b31631265>

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT

Department of Public Health

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934

INTRODUCTION

Annual reports contain, as a rule, statistics and bare facts which seem at first sight, monotonous and may not be appreciated by some people. But on close examination these mute figures will be found interesting and entertaining. In fact, behind these figures lie countless histories of many an individual or community whose lives have been altered, as a result of the execution of a certain measure or the adoption of some advice or recommendation.

Whichever way you examine these reports you will find them disclosing, in a few pages, the strenuous endeavours of a particular body of men towards the welfare of the whole population.

At every instant of the day the activities of the Public Health Authorities bear, directly or indirectly, upon the life of each individual. He is provided with a fence of security which he does not recognise. He knows that he needs protection and he simply expects it from the competent authorities.

The Annual Report of the Department of Public Health is, therefore, a book which demonstrates the activities of that body of men who work silently, but whose work influences the life of both the individual and the community and, who contribute towards the welfare and protection of the whole population.

STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The estimated mid-year population of Egypt was 16, 143, 400 inhabitants in 1934.

The birth-rate was 40.3 per thousand of population, as compared with 42.1 in 1933 ; the death-rate being 26.6 per thousand population, as against 26.5 in 1933, and the infantile mortality being 166.4 per thousand births, as compared with 162.5 in the previous year.

Detailed statistics of births, deaths, and infantile mortality from 1901 to 1934 are given in the following table No. 1 :—

TABLE NO. 1.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population		Death-rate per 1,000 of Population		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 of Births	
	Egypt	Urban Districts	Egypt	Urban Districts	Egypt	Urban Districts
1901-1905 * ...	—	45.5	—	37.0	—	282
1906-1910 * ...	45.9	49.4	27.0	39.1	—	296
1911-1915 * ...	44.6	47.8	27.9	37.8	—	281
1916-1920	40.0	41.4	31.7	40.0	—	257
1921-1925	42.9	49.4	25.3	32.5	144	229
1926	43.2	50.0	26.2	33.1	146	217
1927	44.0	43.3	25.2	27.2	152	222
1928	43.3	42.3	26.2	30.3	151	237
1929	43.7	44.4	27.3	28.3	159	214
1930	44.6	45.3	24.4	25.8	151	198
1931	43.2	45.5	25.9	29.3	160	217
1932	41.1	45.4	27.6	27.1	175	202
1933	42.1	46.4	26.5	28.6	162.5	204.9
1934	40.3	44.4	26.6	29.5	166.4	209.9

* These are for Egyptians only, as the Law of Births and Deaths did not become applicable to foreigners but from 1912.

Typhus.

Typhus fever took a severe form during 1934. 7,536 cases were recorded with 1,418 deaths or 18·8 per cent of the cases. It was most prevalent in the provinces of Lower Egypt, particularly in Behera, Gharbia, Dakahlia and Menoufia Provinces, where 6,924 cases occurred, *i.e.* 92 per cent of the total number of cases which occurred throughout Egypt.

The Department tried the anti-typhus serum prepared by the Biological Institute of Livéw College in Poland. An *ezba* of 900 inhabitants, where typhus had broken out, was chosen for the experiment. Half the inmates of each house, whose ages varied between 12 and 40 years, have been inoculated three times and the other half was left without inoculation.

Very few people developed reactions which generally disappeared after one or two days. Three cases of typhus, in three women, were detected after inoculation. Two of the women had not been inoculated at all and the third developed the disease after the third injection. It appears that this latter case had the disease in the incubation stage when she was inoculated. Her condition was, however, mild and she has since recovered.

Typhoid.

The number of cases of typhoid is higher in 1934 than in the previous year; 4,284 cases being recorded during the year with 969 deaths or a death-rate of 22·6 per cent, as against 3,986 cases with 897 deaths and a death-rate of 22·5 per cent in 1933. Most of the cases occurred in towns.

The Department has encouraged the inhabitants, by every possible means, to apply for anti-typhoid inoculation. The Prisons Department and the Medical Section of the Egyptian Army were able to inoculate a large number of prisoners and soldiers.

Small-Pox.

Small-pox incidence shows a marked decline, there being 1,344 cases with 252 deaths during 1934, as compared with 5,691 cases with 976 deaths in 1933. This decline is attributed to the general vaccination campaign which the Department had started in 1933. Most of the cases were reported in provinces where the general vaccination was still proceeding.

During 1934, the whole population of Qaliubia, Sharqia, Minia, Girga and Kena Provinces, as well as Edfu District of Aswan Province was vaccinated. It is anticipated that the general vaccination of the whole population will greatly diminish the incidence of small-pox during subsequent years.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The wave of cerebro-spinal fever which had invaded the country in 1932 has subsided, there being 627 cases reported during 1934, as against 4,508 cases in 1932 and 1,603 cases in 1933. Most of the cases occurred in the provinces of Lower Egypt.

Plague.

115 cases of plague with 48 deaths were recorded during the year. 67 of these cases with 32 deaths occurred in Assiut Province. Only in two villages did the disease appear in an epidemic form, namely Beni Helal Village, Deirut District, Assiut Province and Shubra Malas Village, Zifta District, Gharbia Province. The rest of the cases were sporadic.

A vigorous campaign for the destruction of rats in localities where the disease was reported, was waged by the Department. 10,638 live and 110 dead rats were caught in these localities, in addition to 68,171 rats caught in other localities.

The Department had foreseen an increase in the number of plague cases following this year's high flood which inundated all the agricultural land surrounding the villages and drove the rats from their abodes in the fields to the neighbouring houses. The deratisation campaign was organised in the plague infected localities, namely Deirut, Manfalut and Mallawi Districts, Assiut Province; Fashn District, Minia Province; Beba District, Beni Suef Province, Giza District and the surrounding villages of Embaba District, Giza Province. It was decided to pay a sum of 3 milliems for each rat caught by the individuals and submitted to the Medical Officer in the locality where rat-trapping was conducted.

All the rats caught and the fleas found thereon were examined either at Assiut Laboratory or at the Central Laboratories, Cairo. The results of examination were negative for plague.

Measles.

8,002 cases of measles with 2,781 deaths were reported during the year, *i.e.* a death-rate of 34·7 per cent, as against 8,678 cases with 2,366 deaths during the previous year.

Influenza.

7,032 cases of influenza with 360 deaths or 5·1 per cent death-rate were notified during 1934. The number of cases was more than that of the previous year.

Diphtheria.

2,029 cases of diphtheria with 892 deaths or 43·9 per cent death-rate were recorded.

Although the Department spared no effort to persuade the parents to submit their children for vaccination with anatoxin, yet the number of children who benefited by this vaccination was comparatively small. The Department adopted the procedure of reminding parents at the end of the first year after birth to have their children vaccinated against diphtheria.

Malaria.

As a result of this year's high flood, the infiltration water appeared in great stretches of land in various localities, thus causing an increase in the number of cases of malaria this year. Every possible means to ameliorate the condition, particularly in localities where the disease is endemic, was taken by the Department (*see* 11th Report on Malaria).

Protecting the Country against Imported Diseases.

The Department pays special attention to safeguard the country against epidemics imported from abroad. All passengers arriving in Egypt from abroad, by sea or by air, especially pilgrims arriving from the Holy lands are subjected to medical surveillance.

4,095 Egyptian pilgrims proceeded to the Hedjaz this year. Those who returned were all observed during the regulation period. No infectious diseases were detected amongst them.

29,621 passengers arrived in Egypt *via* the Egyptian Ports, of whom 29,607 or 99·95 per cent were observed. 29,919 passengers arrived *via* Kantara, of whom 29,908 or 99·96 per cent were observed.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

It has been decided to create travelling child welfare centres composed of an inspectress of the Child Welfare Section, an assistant midwife from amongst the graduates of the Kitchener's Memorial School and the necessary number of subordinate staff. The aim of creating these centres is to combat puerperal fever, under the supervision of the District Medical Officer, in the villages where the disease is known to be prevalent. Two such centres have been created this year. They have moved amongst several villages both in Lower and Upper Egypt. These centres carry out propaganda work amongst the inhabitants, instruct the mothers and pregnant as to the hygienic methods adopted in bringing up children, the advantages of taking good care of themselves during pregnancy and confinement, and the benefit of seeking treatment for their children when they need it. These centres also attend such confinements that take place during their presence in the neighbourhood. On such occasions they insist upon the presence of the private *Daya*. Thus it was possible to reduce, to a great extent, the number of puerperal cases and complications after delivery in the localities visited. It was also possible to examine the blood of pregnant with a view to estimating the extent of the spread of syphilis amongst the villagers.

Not only encouraging results have been obtained by these two centres but also the inhabitants greatly appreciated their efforts.

Two child welfare centres have been provided for in the 1934-1935 budget; one at Mallawi and the other at Akhmim. Work commenced in the former about the end of 1934, while it is anticipated that work will commence in the latter early in 1935.

40,293 confinements were attended to by the child welfare centres during this year, as against 34,870 during the previous year. The number of old pregnant who attended at the various centres was 242,495, as against 227,189 in 1933. There were 47,129 new pregnant and 898,577 children who attended these centres, as against 47,622 new

pregnants and 749,187 children in 1933. 160,148 sick children came for treatment in 1934, as against 85,443 in the previous year. 50,303 blood specimens were examined for Wassermann reaction, of which 4,528 were found positive.

No new schools for *Dayas* were opened during the year. 300 *Dayas* have been granted permits to practise and 114 permits were withdrawn from *Dayas* owing to their failure to carry out their duties satisfactorily. 81 *Dayas* died during the year.

The Cairo Foundlings Home has been enlarged, a magnificent building being leased, on the Pyramids Avenue, to accommodate weaned infants of more than two years of age. 51 infants are now in residence at this home and 171 infants are in the charge of wet nurses. They are all visited, examined and treated by the doctor in charge of the Foundlings Home.

ENDEMIC DISEASES

Ankylostoma and Bilharzia.

The total number of patients seeking treatment at the ankylostoma and bilharzia units during this year was 665,799, as compared with 720,431 during the previous year. 311,067 patients were treated for bilharziasis and 203,826 patients were treated for helminthiasis.

The falling off in the attendance of patients during the current year was due to :—

(a) The excessive flood in the Nile, necessitating the forced labour of the *fellaheen* to preserve the river embankments.

(b) The infection of the cotton crop with cotton-worm and the occupation of the *fellaheen* in eliminating the pest.

Leprosy.

The number of new patients seeking treatment during the year was 1,273 ; the number found positive for leprosy being 618.

On Jan. 1, 1935, there were 151 lepers accommodated in Abu-Zaabal Leper Colony. The construction of staff quarters at Abu Zaabal Leper Colony has now been completed and the majority of the staff are now in residence at the Colony.

On Jan. 1, 1935, there were 57 female lepers accommodated in Cairo Leprosy Hospital.

Hydnocarpus (*Anthelmintica*) oil from Siam is now used exclusively for treatment. It is imported in drums from Siam and is sterilized in Abu-Zaabal Leper Colony and there filled into bottles for distribution to all leprosy units, thus much economy has been effected in the purchase of this oil. For the convenience of patients the dose of hydnocarpus oil was increased from 2 c.c twice a week to 5 c.c. once a week.

Chest Diseases.

It has been decided to establish two new chest diseases dispensaries, one in Khalifa Quarter of Cairo and the other in Assiut. It is anticipated that they will be inaugurated early in 1935.

The number of patients seeking treatment during the year at the chest diseases units was 33,461, of whom 1,563 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The male wards of the new Tuberculosis Hospital-Sanatorium at Abbassia have been completed.

Fouad Sanatorium.

The number of beds have been increased to 400. At the beginning of the year 1934 there were 262 in-patients at the Sanatorium. During the year, 979 patients were admitted and 897 were discharged, the number of inmates on Dec. 31, 1934 being 344.

The main lines of treatment at the chest diseases units are by Tuberculin (Bacillary Emulsion), solganol B. Oleosum and pneumothorax.

Most children applying for treatment have the Mantoux test carried out. If found positive, they are X-rayed and kept under observation.

The Department takes every step to prevent the spread of this disease. Notifications of tuberculous deaths are now received with a view to preventing the disease from spreading within the family of the deceased by putting them under observation. Patients who are brought into contact with the public are also advised by the dispensaries to hand over the conduct of their business to a non-tuberculous member of the same family.

OPHTHALMIC DISEASES

During the year under review, two new ophthalmic hospitals were opened, one at Samallout and the other at Edfina ; 5 ophthalmic branches were also opened in the District Hospitals at Deirut, Wasta, Senbellawain, Sherbin and Tala.

There were 928,215 new patients, 27,860 in-patients, 305,206 operations and 7,251,382 out-patient attendances during 1934, as against 825,304 new patients, 25,728 in-patients, 277,424 operations and 6,677,911 out-patient attendances during 1933.

The number of patient who were found blind in one or both eyes was 55,575 or 5.9 per cent of all the patients. Acute ophthalmias are still the principal causes of blindness. They form 81 per cent of all the causes. The gonococcus is still the predominant factor of infection with acute ophthalmias.

10,459 pupils were examined at schools, of whom 98 per cent were found suffering from trachoma in its various stages.

The number of beds in all the ophthalmic units reached 1,466, *i.e.* an increase of 158 beds over that of last year.

The number of medical officers who attended the post-graduate course in ophthalmology was 22 in April and 19 in October 1934.

It has been decided to hold the XVth International Ophthalmic Congress in Cairo during 1937 to discuss the following :

(a) Endocrinology and the eye.

(b) Hypertension and retina.

The assembly of the Congress will take place during the first fortnight of December 1937.

MENTAL DISEASES

The mental hospitals are still grossly overcrowded in spite of the great deal of work done at the buildings. The roofs of the old buildings at Abbassia Hospital have been removed and replaced by ferro-concrete ones and many of these insanitary buildings have been converted into good, airy, hygienic sections.

Two new sections at Abbassia and two others at Khanka are in course of construction, each is calculated to hold 60 patients.

There were 3,748 patients remaining in hospital on January 1, 1935 ; 1,911 were admitted during the year and 1,701 were discharged or dead.

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES

No new units were opened during the year. There were 76,324 new patients who visited the skin and venereal diseases units 606,296 times during 1934, as against 65,155 new patients and 545,680 visits during the previous year.

The Department has co-operated in the execution of the Brussel Convention of 1924 concerning the free treatment of seamen in ports, in spite of the fact that the Egyptian Government has not yet adhered officially to that Convention. Personal cards, carried by seamen, have been printed and supplied to the venereal diseases clinics at the Egyptian ports. Posters indicating the addresses of these clinics, the ways leading to them as well as their working hours have also been printed in European and Arabic languages and placed in visible places in the ports. Pamphlets containing instructions to seamen as to how to get free treatment at these clinics have also been printed in several languages for distribution amongst seamen.

31 seamen of different nationalities have been treated during 1934.

GENERAL TREATMENT INSTITUTIONS

On May 1, 1934, the Department took charge of the King's Hospital from the Ministry of Wakfs and has since effected the indispensable repairs.

The following new hospitals were opened :

Kom-Hamada District Hospital : opened on September 24, 1934.

El-Zawamel Village Hospital, Belbeis District : opened on March 12, 1934.

El-Ghurayeb Village Hospital, Zifta District : opened on April 7, 1934.

Mallawi District Hospital was re-opened for in-patients as from December 22, 1934.

The Mahmoudia Out-patients Clinic, belonging to Behera Provincial Council, was put under the technical supervision of the Department as from January 15, 1934.

A section in Aswan Hospital has been fully equipped for dentistry and is anticipated to be opened early in 1935.

The State Buildings Department has completed the construction of the Venereal Diseases Section, the Mortuary and the Out-patients department of the new Tanta Hospital.

The Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital has been separated from this Department and annexed to the Egyptian University as from May 1, 1934.

In view of the inauguration of Kom Hamada District Hospital and the demolished state of the buildings of Bareem Hospital, the latter has been closed down.

107,005 patients were treated in the in-patients departments of the general and district hospitals, as against 116,591 in 1933. There were 2,316,480 out-patients who visited these hospitals 4,711,137 times, as against 2,333,105 out-patients and 5,214,443 visits during the previous year.

817,022 patients were treated at the village hospitals with a total of 1,448,331 visits, as against 669,290 patients and 1,364,887 visits in 1933.

34,132 operations were performed in the in-patients departments and 49,795 operations in the out-patients departments, besides 25,299 X-rays examinations, as against 48,911, 36,134 and 72,376 respectively in 1933.

The number of deaths recorded amongst the in-patients was 5,455 or 5.09 per cent, as against 5.53 per cent death-rate in the previous year.

The average stay in hospital of the in-patient was 14 days, as against 15.2 in 1933, the cost of upkeep being 210 milliems per diem, as against 220 milliems in 1933.

The Department granted 18 permits for new private pharmacies and closed down 14 old pharmacies, the total number of pharmacies remaining at the end of 1934 being 440.

5 pharmacies annexed to Public Health Bureaus have been cancelled as a result of having district or village hospitals established in the vicinity. The number of pharmacies remaining is 16.

The number of night service pharmacies remains the same as last year, namely 6 in number.

During 1934, 13 private medical practitioners notified the Department of the preparation of drugs in their clinics for their private patients, making a total of 245.

The Department granted 71 permits for dealing in poisonous substances by commissioners or poisonous drug stores, for trading in agricultural and industrial poisonous substances and for trading in stupefacient drugs. 28 permits were granted for opening simple drug stores, making a total of 245. 21 permits were also granted for the preparation and sale of Egyptian specialities, making a total of 410 registered specialities.

23 graduates of the Egyptian School of Pharmacy and 29 graduates of foreign Schools of Pharmacy were authorised to pass the statutory period of training in pharmacies.

The number of cases of contravention brought before the courts by the Department was 135, of which 46 were for trading in simple drugs and 37 for trading in poisonous drugs without permits, 7 for practising pharmacy without authorisation, 3 for trading in unregistered specialities and 42 were against pharmacists and assistant pharmacists for contravening the Law. 9 delicts were drawn up for contravening the Law of stupefacient drugs.

Judgments of fine or closure were given in 117 contraventions.

TECHNICAL RESEARCHES

The total number of specimens examined bacteriologically in the Central, Provincial and Branch Laboratories, during the year 1934, was 353,909.

2,973 specimens were examined during the year under review in the Pathological Section and the Branch Pathological Laboratory, Alexandria.

The total number of samples examined chemically in the Central Laboratories and Assiut Chemical Laboratory during the year 1934 was 16,381.

The total number of samples of water, aerated water, ice and syrup examined by the Water Section during 1934, was 11,187.

During the year some 700 samples of water have been subjected to chemical analysis, while a large number of specimens of aluminium sulphate, mineral water and syrup have also been examined by the Water Section.

The following vaccines have been prepared by the Vaccine Section during 1934 :

(1) T.A.B. 119,901 c.cs.

- (2) Anti-cholera vaccine 65,600 c.cs.
(3) Diphtheria Prophylactic (Formol Toxoid) 21,683 boxes, each box for one person.

Owing to the continuance of the general vaccination campaign in the provinces, large scale production of calf lymph still goes on. Some 14,417,623 doses were issued during the year 1934 by the Vaccine Lymph Institute.

During 1934, 5,137 persons attended the Antirabic Institute and Hospital. Of these 3,316 were admitted as in-patients.

Some of the various investigations carried out by the Research Institute are related to drugs and their effect on the body, while others are related to the changes which the different parasitic infections produce in the human body. The Institute completed the studies on the chemical changes of the blood in ankylostomiasis and those on the toxicity of carbon tetrachloride. Investigations are still proceeding concerning the infection by the Egyptian snails, the preliminary stages of bilharzia transmitted by snails, search for other unknown species of snails which may be bilharzia carriers and the effect of dryness, as well as some chemical and vegetable substances on snails. The Institute also examines the mosquito species sent by the Khanka Malaria Station which had been annexed to it in the previous year. The life history of certain species of flies which may probably have connection with any of the endemic diseases in Egypt and the changes which the infection by the different parasites produce in the blood, liver and spleen are also being studied.

Investigations carried out on the Oriental Sore at Awasga Region, Sharkia Province, have been completed during the year.

A collection was made of the fleas sent by the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board for examination and specification. Other investigations on different diseases are also carried out by the Institute in various parts of the country. The results of these investigations are published in special periodicals.

The Annual Report of the Research Institute contains detailed information on the investigations carried out during the year under review and a list of the publications of the staff during that year.

MEMORIAL OPHTHALMIC LABORATORY, GIZA

During the year 1934, a successful year's work was completed. The usual post-graduate lectures in ophthalmology were provided for doctors entering the Ophthalmic Section; twenty-two doctors attended the course in April and 19 in October; examinations were held at the end of each course and there were 9 and 11 successful candidates in April and October respectively.

In the course of the routine pathological work of the Laboratory, 781 specimens of tissues were sectioned and reported upon.

Numerous cases of clinical interest were also referred to the Laboratory for investigation.

Research work on various ophthalmic problems was carried out and definite advances were made in the study of trachoma and also of the purulent ophthalmias.

Those desiring fuller information on the work of the Laboratory are referred to the Ninth Annual Report published separately by the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory.

THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

25 Sanitary Overseers have graduated this year from the Institute of Hygiene, 19 in the first session and 6 in the second. This Institute will continue to discharge the Sanitary Overseers who will be required as a result of the execution of the sanitary projects laid down for subsequent years. These sanitary projects provide for the apportionment of the country into units of 30,000 inhabitants each, with a Medical Officer, a Clerk, a messenger, an assistant disinfecter, a female visitor and two sanitary overseers appointed for each unit.

MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND MISSIONS

During 1934, the Department authorised 140 medical practitioners, 28 veterinary surgeons, 20 dental surgeons, 25 pharmacists and 22 midwives to practise their profession in Egypt, as compared with 160, 53, 20, 21 and 31 respectively during the previous year.

40 medical practitioners, two dental surgeons, three dentists without diplomas, 9 pharmacists, one assistant pharmacist and 3 midwives died during the year. The number of practitioners of the medical and allied professions remaining at the end of 1934 was as

follows : 3,063 medical practitioners, 273 veterinary surgeons, 357 dental surgeons, 147 dentists without diplomas, 767 pharmacists, 347 assistant pharmacists and 458 midwives.

Out of 22 medical practitioners, 18 pharmacists and 23 dental surgeons holding foreign diplomas and sitting for the State examination, 10, 4 and 11 respectively succeeded.

300 green permits were granted by the Department during the year to *Dayas* (midwives) graduated at *Dayas* Schools; 4 white permits were granted to *Dayas* residing in the Frontier Districts and a certificate in Nursing was granted to a female nurse who had completed her training at Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital, Cairo.

During the year, the Department sent six of its medical staff on the following missions abroad:—

1. Three doctors to study Bacteriology.
2. Two doctors to study Vital Statistics and Epidemiology.
3. One doctor to study Pathology and Bacteriology of the eye.

Four doctors were detailed, in addition, to study Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in the Egyptian Faculty of Medicine, Cairo.

In order to raise the scientific and practical standard of knowledge of the medical staff in the Public Health and General Treatment Institutions, the Department restricted the appointment and confirmation of staff in the posts that may fall vacant. Preference will, in future, be given to doctors holding diplomas of specialisation in the branches they desire to practise. Facilities are provided to those in service who desire to obtain such diplomas by granting them the necessary leaves for study which will not interfere with the proper carrying out of the work.

The Department also provided practical studies for the doctors of long service or for those who do not intend to obtain diplomas of specialisation. They are trained on the infectious diseases control work, sanitation, laboratories and fever hospitals work. They are also made acquainted with the sanitary regulations and orders issued by the Department.

The Department has increased the jurisdiction of the Provincial Public Health Inspectors. They are now invested with authority to deal directly and without reference to the Central Administration, with all matters pertaining to public health in their provinces. They have also been charged with the supervision of the work in the provincial council medical units. The Public Health Inspector is now the representative of the Department in his province and is held responsible for all the sanitary work in his circumscription.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Nothing of importance arose during the year necessitating the assembly of the Board of Health.

A Ministerial Arrêté was published on January 21, 1934, renewing the appointment of three medical practitioners, non-Government officials who have private practice amongst the members of the Board.

NEW INSTITUTIONS IN 1934

The following units have been opened during the year:—

- 1 Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory.
- 4 Ophthalmic Branches in four District Hospital.
- 1 Permanent Ophthalmic Hospital.
- 2 Child Welfare Centres.
- 2 Chest Diseases Dispensaries.
- 1 Dental Clinic.

—
11 Total.

The number of units opened in the previous year was 17. It is hoped that as soon as the programme laid down for the sanitary projects required by the country during subsequent years, is approved, the Department will take every step to gradually execute it. The number of new units will, in this way, be increased each year until the adequate number is reached.

SANITARY LEGISLATION

This year is noted for the important Laws and Sanitary Conventions promulgated and which helped to ameliorate the sanitary condition of this country.

The following are the most important :—

- (1) Decree dated January 14, 1934, instituting a Council for Milk Industries.
(Published in the Official Journal Journal No. 7, dated January 22, 1934).
- (2) Law No. 22, dated June 7, 1934, approving the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933.
(Published in the Official Journal No. 50, dated June 11, 1934).
- (3) Law No. 24, dated June 11, 1934, organising the Provincial Councils.
(Published in the Official Journal No. 52, dated June 18, 1934).
- (4) Decree dated September 22, 1934, promulgating the agreement concluded between Egypt and Austria to ensure the exchange of notifications of deaths between the two States.
(Published in the Official Journal No. 83, dated September 27, 1934).
- (5) Ministerial Arrêté dated September 26, 1934, containing regulations for the internal organisation of Provincial Councils.
(Published in the Official Journal No. 85, dated October 4, 1934).
- (6) Notice of the Labour Office, Ministry of the Interior, on the general conditions which should be complied with in spinning, weaving and knitting factories employing children between 9 and 12 years of age, in conformity with Article 3 of Law No. 48 of 1934.
(Published in the Official Journal No. 108, dated December 10, 1934).

Nevertheless, the Department prepared a programme for the sanitary projects required by the country, to be executed during several years, in view of the economical conditions. The programme comprises sanitary projects for the improvement of habitations in villages, the provision of potable water for their inhabitants, the installation of means of disposal of refuse, the inspection of food-stuffs, the control of infectious diseases, maternity and child welfare and for combating and treating endemic diseases, namely bilharziasis, ankylostomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy. It also comprises projects for the propagation of various branches of treatment by the construction of village and district hospitals, mental hospitals and hospitals in the Frontier Districts. It is hoped that by the execution of these projects, the Department will have ameliorated the sanitary condition throughout the country and raised the standard of health of the individual and the community, these projects being considered of vital importance.

The country will then be provided with the adequate number of modern institutions for treatment and prophylaxis, these projects being laid down on the basis that the country will be divided into units of about 30,000 inhabitants each, with the necessary public health and treatment institutions provided to each unit.

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENE AND CONGRESSES

The Department has co-operated in the greater part of the international sanitary activities, particularly in those of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Paris. This latter held its meetings in April and October as usual. The Department pursued the discussions that took place during its two sessions and submitted notes on the results of its experiences with regard to the following subjects :—

(a)—During April Session :—

1. Note on the standards of sulphur fumigation by means of Clayton or similar apparatus.
2. Note on the final disinfection, by the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board.
3. Note on the experiments made with dry lymph.
4. Note on Visceral Leishmaniasis in Egypt and the Sudan.

(b)—During October Session :—

1. Preliminary Note on Researches at Tor Lazaret for Cholera Vibrion carriers amongst pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz.
2. Note on the Special Regulations for boats carrying pilgrims in the Red Sea, by the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board.
3. Leishmania Cani in Egypt, by Professor Carpano.
4. Experiments on Anti-typhoid vaccines in Egypt.
5. Note on the effective procedure for the destruction of mosquitoes on board air-ships, by the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board.
6. Report on the campaign against venereal diseases in Egypt.
7. Note on the suppression of final disinfection in the cases of Measles, Whooping Cough and Mumps.
8. Note on Piroplasma amongst carnivorous animals, by the Veterinary Section.

The Department was invited to the following Congresses :—

1. Le Premier Congrès International de Lutte Scientifique et Sociale contre le Cancer, held in Paris on March 22, 1934, and the succeeding days.
2. The International Ophthalmic Council held in Paris on May 14, 1934, to consider the technical points to be discussed by the XVth International Ophthalmic Congress which will be held in Cairo during 1937.
3. The Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute held at Bristol during the period from July 9 to 14, 1934.
4. Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques held in London during the period from July 30 to August 4, 1934.
5. IXth Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis held at Warsaw during the period from September 4 to 6, 1934.
6. The XVth International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo on October 20, 1934, and the following days.
7. Congrès et Exposition de Photogrammetrie held in Paris from November 16 to December 2, 1934.
8. The International Diplomatic Conference proposed to be held in London during December 1934, to discuss an International Convention for the unification of the methods of carrying out the analysis of wines.

The Department co-operated in both the International Ophthalmic Council and the XVth International Red Cross Conference only, a delegate being sent for the former and the Egyptian Consul at Kuba representing the Department in the latter. The Department was content with obtaining the results of the discussions of some of the conferences and apologised for not co-operating in the rest, either because they had no official character or dealt with subjects of no particular interest to this Country.

CIVIL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN CHIEF TOWNS OF PROVINCES AND GOVERNORATES

Tables Nos. 2 and 3 give the data concerning marriages and divorces in Governorates and Chief Towns of Provinces for the period commencing July 1, 1933 and ending June 30, 1934.

Comparing this year's statistics with those of 1933, it will be observed that there is an increase in almost all the different forms of marriage. Notwithstanding this increase in marriages the number of divorces this year was less than that of the previous year.

TABLE No. 2

TABLE NO. 2.—SHOWING MARRIAGE STATISTICS REGISTERED IN

Religion and Locality		Estimated Population Mid-year 1934	Civil Condition before Marriage									
			Bridegroom						Bride			
			Bachelor	Divorced	Widower	Married and having			Spinster	Divorced	Widow	
						Another Wife	Two Other Wives	Three Other Wives				
Moslems	GOVERNORATES :											
	Cairo	1,081,500	7,186	4,422	686	1,664	52	3	6,555	6,756	702	
	Alexandria	516,400	3,752	1,851	331	571	20	1	3,405	2,757	364	
	Canal } Ismailia	29,500	205	124	26	56	1	—	194	199	19	
	Canal } Port Said	103,800	736	302	76	90	1	—	682	462	61	
	Damietta	36,700	316	62	41	31	1	—	336	102	13	
	Suez... ..	31,700	245	165	49	61	1	—	248	239	34	
	LOWER EGYPT :											
	Benha	16,900	117	44	20	25	1	—	113	82	12	
	Damanhour	50,200	482	124	73	99	6	—	490	243	51	
	Mansoura	66,200	433	270	46	115	7	—	413	404	54	
	Shebin el-Kom	26,700	170	96	31	61	1	—	189	142	28	
	Tanta	87,800	615	420	96	179	7	1	572	648	98	
	Zagazig	54,800	327	201	46	100	5	—	316	318	45	
	UPPER EGYPT :											
	Aswan	19,200	88	81	13	23	1	—	96	89	21	
	Assiut	41,800	240	148	51	55	1	—	260	205	30	
	Beni Suef	38,100	246	142	33	76	5	—	237	229	36	
	Fayoum	51,400	295	195	38	87	3	—	287	278	53	
	Giza	32,200	264	138	50	67	2	—	284	200	37	
	Minia	37,300	242	193	45	66	1	—	256	266	25	
	Kena	26,000	122	92	29	40	—	—	159	106	18	
	Suhag	21,900	159	77	13	26	1	—	156	112	8	
	TOTAL ...	2,370,100	16,240	9,147	1,793	3,492	1	5	15,248	13,837	1,709	
Christians	ORTHODOX :											
	Copts	221,800	901	10	100	—	—	—	956	20	35	
	Others	61,700	223	8	11	—	—	—	225	3	14	
	TOTAL ...	283,500	1,124	18	111	—	—	—	1,181	23	49	
	CATHOLICS :											
	Copts	10,300	33	—	9	—	—	—	38	—	4	
	Others	39,000	137	—	10	—	—	—	136	—	11	
	TOTAL ...	49,300	170	—	19	—	—	—	174	—	15	
	PROTESTANTS :											
	Copts	12,000	51	—	7	—	—	—	55	—	3	
	Others	5,800	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	
	TOTAL ...	17,800	53	—	8	—	—	—	57	—	4	
	JEWS	36,400	279	32	19	1	—	—	302	18	11	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,757,100	17,866	9,197	1,950	3,493	117	5	16,962	13,878	1,788	
	Foreigners *	—	588	10	37	—	—	—	591	13	31	

* The Foreigners who registered their contracts at local Patriarchates and Rabbinate.

GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS OF PROVINCES DURING 1934.

Total Number of Married People	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants	Bridegroom						Bride					
		Under 20 Years	20-29 Years	30-39 Years	40-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and over	Under 20 Years	20-29 Years	30-39 Years	40-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and over
28,026	25·9	321	6,897	4,599	1,545	499	152	5,472	5,513	2,254	642	117	15
13,052	25·3	110	3,384	2,103	664	205	60	2,797	2,499	957	228	38	7
824	27·9	9	192	141	54	14	2	192	111	73	32	4	—
2,410	23·2	17	725	295	103	49	16	578	418	150	51	4	4
902	24·6	7	314	72	39	11	8	269	134	32	10	6	—
1,042	32·9	9	217	168	98	22	7	241	116	94	62	7	1
414	24·5	4	129	42	15	12	5	99	66	28	11	3	—
1,568	31·2	25	441	207	82	20	9	307	348	91	32	4	2
1,742	26·3	10	479	251	74	40	17	345	342	120	48	13	3
718	26·9	10	190	115	31	10	3	151	140	54	12	1	1
2,636	30·0	40	596	431	164	72	15	449	516	263	76	11	3
1,358	24·8	31	373	162	71	31	11	294	270	73	32	8	2
412	21·5	16	66	74	32	11	7	99	48	56	2	1	—
990	23·7	18	241	139	58	25	14	237	146	74	26	12	—
1,004	26·4	21	198	178	64	33	8	191	168	108	29	4	2
1,236	24·0	6	208	235	119	37	13	161	240	156	43	15	3
1,042	32·4	25	275	139	58	21	3	278	164	61	16	1	1
1,094	29·3	10	287	168	53	24	5	227	211	83	23	2	1
566	21·8	3	160	70	32	12	6	156	89	30	6	2	—
552	25·2	10	165	58	27	11	5	145	79	40	11	1	—
61,588	26·0	702	15,537	9,647	3,383	1,159	366	12,688	11,618	4,797	1,392	254	45
2,022	9·1	33	689	223	52	13	1	712	268	27	4	—	—
484	7·8	4	130	76	25	6	1	41	170	28	2	1	—
2,506	8·8	37	819	299	77	19	2	753	438	55	6	1	—
84	8·2	—	23	15	2	1	1	20	18	2	1	1	—
294	7·5	—	55	67	19	5	1	9	117	13	8	—	—
378	7·7	—	78	82	21	6	2	29	135	15	9	1	—
116	9·7	2	35	15	3	3	—	22	33	2	1	—	—
6	1·0	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
122	6·9	2	36	16	3	4	—	22	35	2	1	1	—
662	18·2	2	201	97	24	4	3	72	224	26	6	3	—
65,256	23·7	743	16,671	10,141	3,508	1,192	373	13,564	12,450	4,895	1,414	260	45
1,270	—	10	329	241	40	11	4	100	458	61	14	2	—

TABLE No. 3.—SHOWING DIVORCE STATISTICS IN

Religion and Locality		Total Number of Marriages	Duration of Marriage							Total Number of Divorces	Divorces per 100 Marriages	Number of Children							
			Under one Year	1-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	25 Years and over			None	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children	Six Children and over	
Moslems	GOVERNORATES :																		
	Cairo	14,013	2,939	2,666	922	437	142	68	52	7,226	51.6	5,331	984	463	240	98	62	48	
	Alexandria ...	6,526	1,222	1,186	403	182	72	42	37	3,144	48.2	2,232	455	220	124	52	32	29	
	Canal { Ismailia	412	85	79	25	14	5	2	2	212	51.5	153	34	9	7	7	—	2	
	Port Said	1,205	206	153	53	27	13	17	10	479	39.8	349	59	25	17	6	11	12	
	Damietta ...	451	39	39	20	6	5	12	11	132	29.3	77	20	9	6	4	—	16	
	Suez... ..	521	86	105	43	11	7	3	3	258	49.5	191	45	11	7	3	1	—	
	LOWER EGYPT :																		
	Benha	207	35	40	9	3	1	—	1	89	43.0	65	14	5	5	—	—	—	
	Damanhour ...	784	95	87	28	17	4	1	7	239	30.5	176	45	4	4	2	3	5	
	Mansoura ...	871	186	129	48	27	7	9	2	408	46.8	326	40	16	9	6	4	7	
	Shebin el-Kom	359	55	57	26	13	1	1	4	157	43.7	113	24	5	5	6	3	1	
	Tanta	1,318	305	277	65	43	8	8	10	716	54.3	530	93	44	21	10	6	12	
	Zagazig	679	135	106	34	15	3	4	7	304	44.8	226	42	20	7	3	1	5	
	UPPER EGYPT :																		
	Aswan	206	38	42	12	8	2	1	3	106	51.5	79	15	8	2	2	—	—	
	Assiut	495	62	81	17	8	7	1	1	177	35.8	116	30	18	4	4	3	2	
	Beni-Suef ...	502	89	94	37	23	6	4	2	255	50.8	195	33	16	7	3	—	1	
	Fayoum	618	60	71	19	6	5	4	—	165	26.7	113	26	14	10	1	—	1	
	Giza	521	83	91	28	19	6	2	2	231	44.3	165	30	21	5	5	3	2	
	Minia	547	76	82	28	12	8	4	2	212	38.8	146	30	13	9	8	2	4	
	Kena	283	34	48	14	7	—	—	1	104	36.7	75	17	6	5	1	—	—	
	Suhag	276	36	39	14	6	6	1	3	105	38.0	71	11	8	10	1	4	—	
	TOTAL		30,794	5,866	5,472	1,845	884	308	184	160	14,719	47.8	10,729	2,047	935	504	222	135	147
Christians	ORTHODOX :																		
	Copts	1,011	6	5	15	7	7	1	1	42	4.2	35	1	3	2	1	—	—	
	Others	242	2	10	10	6	2	3	—	33	13.6	21	8	2	2	—	—	—	
	TOTAL		1,253	8	15	25	13	9	4	1	75	6.0	56	9	5	4	1	—	—
	PROTESTANTS :																		
	Copts	58	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	5.2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Others	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL		61	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	4.9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Jews	331	7	16	14	8	6	2	4	57	17.2	35	11	5	4	1	—	1	
	GRAND TOTAL ...		32,439	5,881	5,505	1,884	905	324	190	165	14,854	45.8 ⁽¹⁾	10,822	2,068	945	512	224	135	148
Foreigners ⁽²⁾ ...		635	6	16	17	6	—	2	2	49	7.7	39	7	2	1	—	—	—	

⁽¹⁾ This rate does not include the marriages of the Catholics.

⁽²⁾ See previous table on marriages.

GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS OF PROVINCES FOR 1934.

Causes of Divorces																											
From Husband											From Wife								From both Husband and Wife								
Negligence	Cruelty and Misbehaviour	Illness	Insolvency	Old Age	Polygamy	Disliking	Alcoholism	Narcotics	Gambling	Other Causes	Negligence	Misconduct	Old Age	Sterility	Disliking	Illness	Abandonment of Husband's House	Adultery	Other Causes	Mutual Negligence	Breach of Contract	Quarrels	Disliking	Incompatibility	Mutual ill-treatment	Other Causes	
146	250	14	707	20	194	230	61	5	23	22	1,031	248	16	279	104	16	50	56	15	106	45	639	255	2,505	171	18	
81	179	17	469	55	173	189	41	5	23	52	219	204	12	66	159	17	70	22	30	30	13	351	74	557	13	23	
11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	172	—	—	
12	20	1	75	12	25	8	—	—	—	1	60	23	2	15	20	2	46	1	9	—	12	14	11	101	6	3	
—	—	1	9	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	2	17	2	—	—	—	—	12	3	39	11	1	—	
4	13	1	19	2	6	8	3	—	2	3	47	19	—	15	8	—	17	1	6	—	1	—	4	64	13	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	10	12	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	35	—	—	
2	5	1	35	—	7	8	—	—	1	—	30	11	—	6	5	—	1	3	—	2	1	19	8	79	15	—	
25	7	1	20	—	23	12	2	—	2	3	37	12	2	21	11	2	12	—	3	4	1	34	6	160	4	4	
—	5	—	16	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	59	7	34	—	—	
41	39	3	102	9	82	30	5	1	—	10	64	50	3	10	29	1	13	3	10	11	6	75	11	102	2	4	
2	—	—	36	—	21	19	11	—	14	1	29	9	1	27	16	3	13	—	—	—	—	39	10	53	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	6	2	5	1	—	—	—	5	12	12	—	12	1	1	3	1	3	1	—	18	1	16	3	1	
3	4	3	25	2	20	21	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	3	4	1	3	2	3	1	—	42	—	21	—	—	
3	34	3	9	3	29	4	—	—	—	3	16	28	6	18	8	1	9	—	5	7	2	33	2	25	2	5	
5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	16	—	87	—	—	
2	4	—	14	—	17	1	—	—	—	3	10	5	—	4	2	—	1	—	2	3	—	18	1	75	67	2	
5	4	—	16	2	5	11	—	—	—	2	21	16	2	8	13	—	5	1	3	9	—	34	9	44	1	1	
2	—	—	16	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	50	2	5	—	—	
2	7	—	10	—	12	12	—	1	—	1	7	8	1	5	11	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	2	7	3	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
347	574	45	1586	107	625	608	123	12	65	106	1,691	670	45	520	421	46	243	92	89	183	97	1,462	443	4,153	301	65	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	26	—	—	
2	8	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	10	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	2	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	5	30	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	1	—	4	—	—	4	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	6	8	1	—	3	1	—	4	2	1	10	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
354	585	46	1592	107	625	615	124	12	66	117	1,692	675	45	526	431	47	244	101	91	183	101	1,464	449	4,193	301	68	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	8	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	3	—	—	3	—	1	10	—	1	2	2	—	9	1	—	

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC HEALTH

A.—POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population of Egypt in 1934 was 16,143,400, as against 15,887,900 in 1933, there being an increase of 255,500 inhabitants.

B.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births.

The number of births registered during the year throughout the whole Country was 650,322, *i.e.* a birth-rate of 40·3 per thousand of population, as against 42·1 in the previous year. This year's birth-rate is the lowest since 1900, excluding the years of the Great War.

The highest birth-rate in the Provinces and Governorates is still the same as in previous years, *i.e.* in Giza Province where it is estimated at 52·4 per thousand of population. The lowest birth-rate is again in Behera Province where it did not exceed 32·2 per thousand of population.

Deaths.

The number of deaths was 429,851 or a death-rate of 26·6 per thousand of population, as against 26·5 in the previous year. As in last year, the highest death-rate was recorded in Giza Province where it was estimated at 34·3 per thousand population, the lowest being 19·4 in Kena Province.

Diseases causing Deaths.

Table No. 5 shows the principal diseases causing most deaths in all the localities in Egypt having a Health Bureau and their death-rates compared to the total deaths.

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths.

Table No. 6 gives the number and rate of deaths distributed according to age and sex, as compared with those of the previous year.

Infantile Mortality.

108,183 deaths amongst infants have been recorded during 1934 or an infantile mortality of 166·4 per thousand births, as against 162·5 in the previous year.

Table No. 7 shows the distribution of the infantile mortality in localities having a Health Bureau.

TABLE NO. 4.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN EGYPT DURING 1934.

	Estimated Population Mid-1934	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
GOVERNORATES :—							
Urban (Cities only) * ...	2,186,400	92,687	42·4	57,911	26·5	18,732	202·1
Urban and Rural... ..	2,330,900	98,707	42·3	61,045	26·2	19,626	198·8
LOWER EGYPT :—							
Urban (<i>Bandars</i> only) *	750,500	34,469	45·9	23,922	31·9	6,478	187·9
Urban and Rural... ..	7,382,800	288,035	39·0	205,211	27·8	44,851	155·7
UPPER EGYPT :—							
Urban (<i>Bandars</i> only) *	701,000	34,523	49·2	25,590	36·5	8,724	252·7
Urban and Rural... ..	6,429,700	263,580	41·0	163,595	25·4	43,706	165·8
EGYPT :—							
Urban (Cities and <i>Bandars</i>)	3,637,900	161,679	44·4	107,423	29·5	33,934	209·9
TOTAL (all over Egypt)	16,143,400	650,322	40·3	429,851	26·6	108,183	166·4

* Urban comprises all towns having a Health Bureau, provided there is a pure drinking water installation and a Municipal or Local Council.

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING DISEASES CAUSING DEATHS IN LOCALITIES HAVING PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAUS DURING 1934.

Disease	Total Number of Deaths		Death-rate per 1000 of Total Deaths	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Notifiable Infectious & parasitic diseases, exclusive of those marked * hereunder	5,722	3,772	41·9	29·4
Pulmonary tuberculosis *	1,962	1,690	14·4	13·2
Other tuberculous diseases	602	516	4·4	4·0
Syphilis	366	395	2·7	3·1
Malaria *	22	15	0·2	0·1
Dysentery *	559	419	4·1	3·3
Pneumonia (acute, chronic and non-chronic, including broncho-pneumonia and capillary bronchitis	13,627	13,034	99·7	101·4
Bronchitis	9,140	9,205	67·1	71·6
Other respiratory system diseases	1,551	1,519	11·4	11·8
Heart diseases	5,341	4,913	39·1	38·2
Other diseases of the circulatory system	102	94	0·7	0·7
Diseases of urinary and genital system (other than venereal)	5,022	4,762	36·8	37·1
Diseases of puerperium and delivery (other than puerperal septicaemia)	577	566	4·2	4·4
Diseases of diarrhoea and enteritis	47,136	41,811	345·4	325·4
Senility	12,596	11,101	92·3	86·4
Accidental deaths, including suicides	3,785	3,342	27·7	26·0
Other causes	28,380	31,334	207·9	243·9
Total	136,490	128,488	1000	1000

TABLE NO. 6.—SHOWING THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN LOCALITIES
HAVING A HEALTH BUREAU DURING 1934, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1933.

Age	Number of Deaths				Total		Percentage to Total Deaths	
	Male		Female					
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Less than one year ...	22,287	22,471	19,882	19,515	42,169	41,986	30·9	32·7
1- 2 years	11,743	10,286	11,742	10,300	23,485	20,586	17·2	16·1
2- 3 „	8,807	7,844	8,796	7,804	17,603	15,648	12·9	12·1
3- 4 „								
4- 5 „	2,077	2,011	1,872	1,657	3,949	3,668	2·9	2·9
5-10 „	1,241	1,160	942	914	2,183	2,074	1·6	1·6
10-15 „	2,499	2,392	1,906	1,859	4,405	4,251	3·2	3·3
15-20 „								
20-25 „	3,103	3,014	2,638	2,489	5,741	5,503	4·2	4·3
25-30 „								
30-35 „	3,351	3,184	2,266	2,189	5,617	5,373	4·1	4·2
35-40 „								
40-45 „	3,469	3,290	2,105	1,920	5,574	5,210	4·1	4·1
45-50 „								
50-55 „	3,417	3,354	2,255	2,120	5,672	5,474	4·2	4·2
55-60 „								
60-65 „	3,558	3,321	2,879	2,822	6,437	6,143	4·7	4·8
65-70 „								
70-75 „	2,964	2,840	3,483	3,169	6,447	6,009	4·7	4·6
75-80 „								
80-85 „	1,927	1,749	2,832	2,571	4,759	4,320	3·5	3·4
85-90 „								
90-95 „	868	790	1,524	1,429	2,392	2,219	1·8	1·7
95 and upwards ...	46	20	11	4	57	24	0·0	0·0
Unknown								
TOTAL	71,357	67,726	65,133	60,762	136,490	128,488	100·0	100·0

TABLE NO. 7.—SHOWING DISEASE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY
IN LOCALITIES HAVING PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAUS DURING 1934.

Disease	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 to Total Births	Rate per 1000 to Total Infantile Mortality
Measles	269	1·3	6·4
Whooping cough ...	24	0·1	0·6
Diphtheria	36	0·2	0·8
Tuberculous diseases ...	17	0·1	0·4
Syphilis	217	1·1	5·1
Rickets & osteomalacia ...	369	1·8	8·8
Convulsions	178	0·9	4·2
Bronchitis	2,581	12·8	61·2
Broncho-pneumonia ...	2,605	12·9	61·8
Pneumonia... ..	1,054	5·2	25·0
Diarrhoea & enteritis ...	21,615	107·4	512·6
Congenital defects of conformation ...	58	0·3	1·4
Congenital debility ...	10,989	54·6	260·6
Premature birth	118	0·6	2·8
Consequences of delivery ...	35	0·2	0·8
Infanticide	189	0·9	4·5
Accidents	109	0·5	2·6
Other causes	1,706	8·5	40·4
TOTAL	42,169	209·4	1000

TABLE NO. 8.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS RETURN FOR GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS OF PROVINCES FOR 1934.

Governorates and Chief Towns of Provinces															
	Governorates :	Estimated Population Mid-1934	Births				Deaths				Infantile Mortality		Percentage of Infantile Mortality		
			Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Under one Year	1-9 Years	Under one Year		1-9 Years
													Births	Deaths	
<i>Governorates :</i>															
Cairo	1,271,800	53,258	779	54,037	42.5	33,949	601	34,550	27.2	10,783	11,604	20.0	31.2	33.6
Alexandria	...	681,000	27,069	1,332	28,401	41.7	16,718	874	17,592	25.8	6,058	5,080	21.3	34.4	28.9
Ismailia (Town)	...	33,100	1,579	115	1,694	51.2	883	78	961	29.0	339	304	20.0	35.3	31.6
Port Said	117,900	4,688	160	4,848	41.1	2,459	137	2,596	22.0	797	859	16.4	30.7	33.1
Damietta	38,800	1,661	—	1,661	42.8	889	2	891	23.0	251	256	15.1	28.2	28.7
Suez (Town)	...	41,900	1,932	93	2,025	48.3	1,260	50	1,310	31.3	499	397	24.6	38.1	30.3
<i>Lower Egypt :</i>															
Benha	30,700	1,479	2	1,481	48.2	1,094		1,096	35.7	293	376	19.8	26.7	34.3
Damanhour	...	60,000	2,811	8	2,819	47.0	1,825		1,827	30.5	456	645	16.2	25.0	35.3
Mansoura	73,800	3,035	12	3,047	41.3	1,960		1,978	26.8	507	559	16.6	25.6	28.3
Shebin el-Kom	30,900	1,526	—	1,526	49.4	997	5	1,002	32.4	275	278	18.0	27.4	27.7
Tanta	102,300	4,040	8	4,048	39.6	2,814	12	2,826	27.6	723	866	17.9	25.6	30.6
Zagazig	58,300	2,577	1	2,578	44.2	1,833	4	1,837	31.5	468	544	18.2	25.5	29.6
<i>Upper Ugypt :</i>															
Assiut	61,700	2,852	2	2,854	46.3	2,202	2	2,204	35.7	646	770	22.6	29.3	34.9
Aswan...	...	20,000	829	2	831	41.6	596	4	600	30.0	253	139	30.4	42.2	23.2
Beni-Suef	46,000	2,135	—	2,135	46.4	1,573	3	1,576	34.3	503	494	23.6	31.9	31.3
Fayoum	59,200	2,997	—	2,997	50.6	2,233	5	2,238	37.8	829	620	27.7	37.0	27.7
Giza	46,100	2,673	14	2,687	58.3	1,777	13	1,790	38.8	635	598	23.6	35.5	33.4
Minia	47,800	2,520	7	2,527	52.9	1,775	2	1,777	37.2	585	627	23.1	32.9	35.3
Kena	31,000	1,482	—	1,482	47.8	1,097	—	1,097	35.4	418	364	28.2	38.1	33.2
Sohag	27,100	1,617	—	1,617	59.7	1,034	1	1,035	38.2	411	320	25.4	39.7	30.9
TOTAL ...			122,760	2,535	125 295	43.5	78,968	1,815	80,783	28.1	25,729	25,700	20.5	31.8	31.8

TABLE No. 9.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS RETURN FOR EGYPT, 1934.

Governorates and Provinces		Estimated Population Mid-1934	Births				Deaths				Infantile Mortality	
			Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Total	Rate per 1000 Births
Governorates :												
Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ismailia (including suburbs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said (	„	)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suez (	„	)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damietta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Desert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Desert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Sea District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		2,330,900	96,106	2,601	98,707	42.3	59,282	1,763	61,045	26.2	19,626	198.8
Lower Egypt Provinces :												
Behera...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakahlia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gharbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menoufia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qaliubia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharqia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		7,382,800	287,976	59	288,035	39.0	205,125	86	205,211	27.8	44,851	155.7
Upper Egypt Provinces :												
Aswan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beni-Suef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fayoum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		6,429,700	263,549	31	263,580	41.0	163,554	41	163,595	25.4	43,706	165.8
GRAND TOTAL		16,143,400	647,631	2,691	650,322	40.3	427,961	1,890	429,851	26.6	108,183	166.4

TABLE No. 10.—SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DURING 1934
IN GOVERNORATES, PROVINCES AND TOWNS HAVING A HEALTH BUREAU.

	Govte. Prov. or Town having a Health Bureau	Rate per Thousand
<i>Births :</i>		
Governorate or province with highest birth-rate	Giza	52·4
„ „ „ „ lowest „ „ „ ..	Behera	32·2
Town or <i>bandar</i> (chief town) with highest birth-rate	Shubra el-Kheima	77·9
„ „ „ „ „ „ lowest „ „ „ ..	Port Fouad	11·1
<i>Deaths :</i>		
Governorate or province with highest death-rate	Giza	34·3
„ „ „ „ lowest „ „ „ ..	Kena	19·4
Town or <i>bandar</i> (chief town) with highest death-rate... ..	Deirut el-Mahatta	65·9
„ „ „ „ „ „ lowest „ „ „ ..	Port Fouad	5·8
<i>Infantile Mortality :</i>		
Governorate or province with highest infantile mortality	Suez	241·4
„ „ „ „ lowest „ „ „ ..	Western Desert	112·9
Town or <i>bandar</i> (chief town) with highest infantile mortality	Etsa	379·2
„ „ „ „ „ „ lowest „ „ „ ..	El-Allaki	54·1

The birth-rate for all the population of Egypt was 40·3 per thousand.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL SANITATION

(1) Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments

(a) *Application for New Permits.*

The number of applications for licences of establishments falling under Class I (including public and cattle markets) dealt with during the year 1934 was 349, as compared with 354 in 1933, 678 in 1932, 792 in 1931, 797 in 1930, 1,031 in 1929, 1,061 in 1928 and 984 in 1927.

This number does not include applications for licences submitted for establishments in Dakahlia and Gharbia Provinces, as these are still being dealt with by the Central Committee constituted in the Ministry of the Interior, as an experiment, for the purpose of facilitating the procedure followed in issuing licences for this class of establishments.

At the request of the Ministry of the Interior, another experiment is being made for facilitating the procedure of issuing licences for establishments of the second class.

The experiment was begun in Gharbia Province since April 1, 1934, as per instructions shown below :—

(1) Applications for licences are submitted directly to the *Mudiria* which forwards same to the Medical Officer of Health for preliminary inspection and for imposing the conditions if the site is approved.

(2) Establishments are then re-inspected by the Medical Officer of Health in conjunction with the Police delegate, and the result of the inspection returned, with all the documents, to the *Mudiria*. In the event of these conditions not being carried out, the new delays for their execution will be granted by the *Mudiria*.

(3) There is no need for revision of the sanitary conditions by the Health Inspectorate after being laid down by the *Mudiria*.

It is intended to introduce this procedure in all the other provinces if the experiment proves successful.

(b) *Licensed Establishments actually Working.*

Table No. 11 shows the number of establishments of each of the 3 classes licensed and actually working in each *Mudiria* and Governorate during the year 1934. The total number of these establishments (excluding those of Alexandria) is 69,410, as compared with 67,916 in 1933.

(c) *Ministerial Arrêtés issued for the Improvement of the Sanitary Condition of Unhealthy Establishments.*

The Department continues issuing Ministerial Arrêtés laying down additional conditions to improve the sanitary condition of the old-licensed establishments in order to raise them to the higher sanitary standard of the newly licensed ones.

The number of Ministerial Arrêtés issued in 1934 (including Alexandria Governorate) was 339 ; as compared with 322, 269 and 432 during the years 1933, 1932 and 1931 respectively.

Table No. 12 shows the number of Ministerial Arrêtés issued for the unhealthy establishments in each *Mudiria* and Governorate.

The Department continued its policy of issuing Ministerial Arrêtés for the improvement of the condition of the oil factories by imposing the use of machines instead of feet in extracting the oil ; other conditions that may be found necessary are also imposed.

50 Ministerial Arrêtés were issued in this respect during 1934.

The Department also continues improving the condition of milk dairies, butter and cheese factories and all other factories where many labourers are employed, to ensure their comfort and to safeguard their health.

(d) *Schools and Kuttabs.*

Law No. 40 of 1934 was issued during this year putting all non-Government schools and kuttabs under the supervision and inspection of the Ministry of Education.

With the issue of this Law, this Department, in agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, decided to strike out the heading “Schools and Kuttabs not Falling under the Inspection of the Ministry of Education” from the schedule of the unhealthy establishments. A Ministerial Arrêté was issued to this effect on December 25, 1934.

(e) *Sanitary Overseers.*

During this year, 25 candidates have successfully passed the examination of the Institute of Hygiene (1st. and 2nd Sessions). The necessary steps are being taken for their appointment in the vacant posts provided for in the budget.

Table No. 13 shows the actual number of overseers in each *Mudiria* and Governorate.

(f) *Slaughter-houses and Slaughtering Sites.*

During the year 1934, the Department approved of the sites of 5 new slaughter-houses to be created at the expense of municipalities, local commissions and village councils of the following towns :—

- 1.—Itai el-Baroud.
- 2.—El-Negaila, Kom Hamada Markaz.
- 3.—El-Ayat.
- 4.—El-Hawatka, Manfalout Markaz.
- 5.—Manfalout.

The Department also approved of 3 slaughtering sites in the following villages, where no slaughter-houses exist or having none near by :—

- 1.—Shatanouf, Ashmoun Markaz.
- 2.—Kom Ombo, Aswan Markaz.
- 3.—Mit Sohail, Minia el-Kamh Markaz.

Four meetings were held during the year by the Committee constituted at the Department to consider the modification of the bounds of slaughter-houses. The following villages have been allowed to slaughter their animals at the slaughter-houses mentioned against them provided that :—

- 1.—There is a suitable road for the passage of the meat-cart.
- 2.—The slaughter-house is not far from the village.
- 3.—The Council to which the slaughter-house belongs should have special carts for the transport of meat.
- 4.—The butchers at these villages should be charged the same slaughtering fees collected from those of the *bandar*.

Slaughter-house	Villages
Minshat Sabri... ..	Shamandil, Kafr el-Sheikh Ibrahim, Kafr Abdou, Kafr Wahb.
Toukh	Kafr Mansour, Markaz Toukh.
Wasta	Kafr Abgeeg, Beni Ghoneim, Etwab.
Hehia	El-Zarzamoun.
El-Menshah	Kharket el-Menshah, el-Ahaywa Gharb, el-Bawarik, el-Bagia el-herezat el-Sharkia, el-Herezat el-Gharbia, el-Anbaria el-Biadia, Rawafei el-Eisawia.
El-Sinbillawain	Bashams, Toukh el-Aklam, Noub Tarif, Tamai el-Zahaira.
Qift	El-Kalaa, el-Ewedat, Faroukiet el-Ashraf, and the Negoue attached to these villages.
Abnoub	Beni Rezah, Sawalem Abnoub.
Abou Tig	El-Flaiw.
Kafr el-Sheikh	Mit Elwan, Sakha.
Deirut	Banoub, Beni Yehia, Shalash.
Beni Suef	Beni Haroun, Beni Atiya, el-Kom el-Ahmar.
El-Kousieh	Nazali Ganoub.

(g) Protection of Food-stuffs against Contamination.

For the protection of food-stuffs against contamination the Department imposes such conditions as would ensure the cleanliness of the establishments and the application of hygienic methods in the manufacture.

All food-stuff establishments, whether for the manufacture or sale, should have glass vitrines to protect the products from dust and flies. Moreover, the Department, when inspecting these establishments, takes into consideration the state of health of the labourers employed therein, to ensure their freedom from diseases.

Labourers suffering from infectious diseases have been discovered in some of these establishments and measures were taken for their removal. Regulations for itinerant vendors are being applied to different localities. The regulations include the medical examination of vendors and impose the suitable sanitary measures according to the method of sale of the articles.

The Department, in agreement with the Municipalities Section, Ministry of the Interior, laid down the conditions to be inserted in the permits for shop extensions, used for the sale of food-stuffs with a view of putting these establishments under proper sanitary control.

Special care is taken to prevent the contamination of oils extracted in oil factories, as this substance forms a principle ingredient in the preparation of food. The Department decided to introduce machines in lieu of feet for extracting oil from sesame. Ministerial Arrêtés have been issued to this effect.

The installation of machines in all the oil factories is almost complete.

(h) Food Poisoning.

The Department investigated several cases of food poisoning brought to its notice and was able to establish the source of poisoning in each case. Instructions have been issued to Medical Officers as to the prompt action they should take for the discovery and extermination of the sources of poisoning.

(i) Sanitary Measures taken in Industrial Establishments.

The Department imposes, within the terms of Law No. 13 of 1904, such conditions as would safeguard the health of labourers employed in factories and workshops and ensure their comfort.

In dusty workshops the Department insists on the installation of special apparatus to collect and dispose of the dust to protect the labourers against the dangers caused by inhaling it.

In nuisance establishments or in establishments where poisonous substances are used, the construction of bath-rooms for the use of the labourers is insisted upon. The labourers should wash themselves from any poisonous substances that may be hanging on their bodies before their departure from work.

Special dining-rooms for the use of labourers in big establishments are also insisted upon, instead of dining in work-rooms.

Drinking taps and latrines should also be provided near work-rooms, particularly in establishments where the temperature of the rooms differs from the atmosphere outside, thus saving the labourers from exposure to different atmospheres.

In dangerous industries, first-aid chests should be provided near the work-rooms for use in accidents which may befall the labourers during work.

The Department has, likewise, co-operated in limiting the ages of children and women employed in the different industries referred to in the special Law executed by the Labour Office, Ministry of the Interior.

The Department, in conjunction with the Labour Office, limited the weights of loads to be carried by labourers as well as their working hours.

It is expected, however, that by the promulgation of the Labour Law, a complete control of labourers in the ever-increasing industries will be effected, thus providing the means of preserving the social hygiene of all the labourers.

TABLE NO. 11.—SHOWING NUMBER OF UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED AND ACTUALLY WORKING IN EACH GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1934.

Province or Governorate	1st Class Es- tablishments	2nd Class Establishments		3rd Class Establishments		Total
		CAT. A	CAT. B	CAT. A	CAT. B	
Cairo	2,010	10,251	1,328	2,320	693	16,602
Damietta	239	688	83	47	89	1,146
Canal	354	1,132	76	196	112	1,870
Suez	96	425	64	59	42	686
Qaliubia	102	2,180	156	238	35	2,711
Menoufia... ..	149	4,203	253	283	31	4,919
Gharbia	800	5,725	467	619	157	7,768
Behera	309	2,918	180	160	123	3,690
Sharqia	315	2,803	189	195	45	3,547
Dakahlia... ..	570	3,314	288	333	120	4,625
Giza	128	2,741	194	346	42	3,451
Fayoum	103	2,242	101	174	34	2,654
Beni Suef	74	1,649	83	177	19	2,002
Minia	206	2,988	120	299	75	3,688
Assiut	240	3,386	220	399	59	4,304
Girga	133	2,035	143	218	30	2,559
Kena	142	1,913	84	202	31	2,372
Aswan	66	642	15	76	17	816
GRAND TOTAL	6,036	51,235	4,044	6,341	1,754	69,410

TABLE NO. 12.—SHOWING NUMBER OF MINISTERIAL ARRÊTÉS ISSUED DURING 1934 FOR THE UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH PROVINCE AND GOVERNORATE.

Governorate or Province	Number of Arrêtés	Governorate or Province	Number of Arrêtés
		<i>Brought Forward</i> ...	290
Cairo	64		
Alexandria	90	Qaliubia	2
Canal	—	Giza	20
Suez	1	Fayoum	—
Damietta	10	Beni Suef	3
Gharbia	56	Minia	—
Dakahlia	48	Assiut	6
Behera	9	Girga	1
Sharqia	2	Kena	17
Menoufia... ..	10	Aswan	—
<i>Carried Forward</i> ...	290	TOTAL	339

TABLE NO. 13.—SHOWING NUMBER OF OVERSEERS IN EACH PROVINCE AND GOVERNORATE.

Governorate or Province	Number of Overseers	Governorate or Province	Number of Overseers
		<i>Brought Forward</i> ...	68
Cairo	22		
Canal	2	Giza	4
Suez	1	Fayoum	4
Damietta	1	Beni Suef	4
Gharbia	12	Minia	5
Dakahlia	8	Assiut	6
Behera	6	Girga	5
Sharqia	5	Kena	4
Minoufia	6	Aswan	3
Qaliubia	5		
<i>Carried Forward</i> ...	68	TOTAL	103

(2) Water

Supplying Potable Water to Villages.

In view of the fact that this Administration considered it high time to put the scheme of supplying villages with potable water into execution, a note was submitted to the Ministry of Interior alluding to the vitality of supplying the inhabitants of the country with potable water. This aim is one which the Department fervently wishes to bring into reality, bearing in mind that its execution will greatly ameliorate health conditions throughout the country.

The Ministry of Interior shared the Department this view ; and as a consequence, a circular letter was issued to all Provincial Councils requesting them earnestly to do their best to install small water apparatus in villages.

The Ministry, in conjunction with the Department selected 56 villages, considered to have the first claim for being supplied with potable water.

The Department on the other hand laid down the following conditions which should be observed for obtaining underground potable water :

(1) The site should be selected to the south of the village, 100 metres far from any source of contamination. In exceptional cases the distance may be 50 metres but on condition that it should be made clear to the Council that the water drawn from the chosen site may be contaminated or liable to future contamination and in such a case the Department will have to condemn the installation.

(2) As a protective zone round the site of the well, a vacant land of a 50-metres radius should permanently be left free from houses or other sources of contamination.

(3) The water of the well should not be used for drinking or domestic purposes except after its potableness has been proved by chemical and bacteriological examination in the Central Laboratories of the Public Health Administration.

Filtered Water Installations have been installed at :

Fakous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sharqia Province.
Samalout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Minia Province.

Free Water Taps have been installed at Cairo at the undermentioned localities :

1 Querabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darb el-Ahmar Qism.
1 Sharia el-Sekka el-Bokharia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boulaq Qism.
1 New Ezba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shubra Qism.

Arrêtés were issued for the non-pollution of drinking water at the following localities:

Zagazig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Sharqia Province.
Mashtoul el-Souk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Gharbia Province.
Kafr el-Sheikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damanhour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Behera Province..
Shebin el-Kom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Menoufia Province.
Ayat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Giza Province.
Deirut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Assiut Province.
Abou Tig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El-Maragha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Girga Province.

(3) Food-stuffs

**Food-stuffs.*

All food-stuffs exposed for sale are inspected by the Public Health Officials who are authorised to forward samples of any food suspected of being unfit for human consumption to the Public Health Laboratories for analyses.

Samples which were examined during this year are mentioned under table No. 14.

TABLE No. 14.— SHOWING SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1934.

Kind of Sample	Number of Samples	Percentage of Articles found Fit
Natural butter	1,663	77·5
Artificial butter	36	80
Cocoa-nut oil... ..	7	100
Cotton-seed oil	109	97·5
Olive oil... ..	34	15
Other oils for human consumption	24	68
Milk... ..	9,891	80·5
Condensed milk	73	70
Bread and biscuits	52	96
Preserved food	1,054	35
Cheese	64	93·5
Human milk	152	100
Other articles for human consumption	184	84·5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,043	86
Flour	284	95
Sesame oil	109	76
Red pepper	151	27·5
Aerated water for saccharine or saponine... ..	232	86·5
Alcoholic liquors	23	91
Vinegar	91	28
Olives	1	100
Sugar	4	100
TOTAL	15,281	—

TABLE No. 15.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND NUMBER OF FOOD-STUFFS CONDEMNED THROUGHOUT EGYPT FOR BEING UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DURING 1934.

Meat and Fish			Fruits and Vegetables			Milk and its Products			Other Kinds		
Preserved in Tins	Fresh		Preserved in Tins	Fresh		Preserved in Tins	Fresh		Preserved in Tins	Fresh	
Number	Okes	Drahms	Number	Okes	Drahms	Number	Okes	Drahms	Number	Okes	Drahms
12,202	2,701	183	14,251	9,369	88	544	57	356	7,389	1,741	237

(4) Fencing Waste Lands

Arrêtés have been issued for the application of the Ministerial Arrêté dated June 15, 1893, concerning the fencing of waste lands, to :

Shubra el-Kheima	Qaliubia Province.
Kift... ..	Kena Province.
Nakada	„ „

(5) Scavenging of Streets

Two Arrêtés were issued by Menoufia and Kena Provinces for the application of the Arrêté dated June 7, 1913, concerning the scavenging of streets, to :

Menshat Sabry	Quesna District.
Farshout	Naga Hammadi District.

6.—Mosques

Private Mosques.

Owing to the noxious sanitary condition of the ablution and drainage systems of private mosques, a sum of L.E. 1,500 was provided in the budget of the Department for their repair.

Some of these mosques, which are in most need of repair, will be selected yearly, provided the cost of repairs does not exceed the annual credit allotted for the purpose. The Ministry of Wakfs will be charged with the execution of these repairs on the same lines followed in the Ministry's mosques.

Private Mosques which are repaired at the Owners Expense.

The following is a statement of the work carried out during 1934 in connection with the improvement of the ablution and drainage systems of private mosques throughout the country.

Ablution systems of old private mosques requiring repairs :

Number opened after repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
„ closed for want of repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
„ under repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811
Plans of new private mosques duly approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Mosques belonging to Ministry of Wakfs.

A sum of L.E. 5,000 had been provided in 1934-1935 Budget for the Sanitation of Mosques belonging to the Ministry of Wakfs.

This sum represents the Government share of the cost of such work, a part of which has already been carried out and the other part is still under execution.

The following is a statement showing the work done in connection with these mosques during the year 1934 :—

Plans and estimates of sanitary installations approved	...	...	...	...	11
Sanitary work under completion in ablutionary systems of mosques	...	...	...	...	227
Ablutionary systems of mosques closed for want of repair	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary work completed in ablutionary systems	...	...	...	...	14

7.—Birkas

Birkas inspected during 1934 :—

Birkas belonging to individuals	...	...	...	...	...	121
„ „ „ Government	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ filled in according to Birkas Law	...	...	...	...	...	21

Birkas filled in by the General Committee, Ministry of the Interior, during 1934 :—

Number of birkas	Area	Cost	
	Square Metres	L.E.	Mills.
38	92,381	1,542	150

Birkas sold by the State Domains Administration under condition of their being filled :

Number of Birkas	Area		
	Feddan	Karat	Sahm
19	8	11	15

8.—Cometeries

The following table No. 16 gives a summary of the work done in connection with cemeteries during 1934 :—

TABLE NO. 16.

Work	1933	1934
1.—New cemeteries created	14	13
Cemeteries enlarged	11	9
,, surrounded by pillars	269	228
,, in which inhumation has been permitted	28	27
2.—Private tombs authorised	2	8
3.—Old cemeteries disaffected :—		
(a) Cemeteries from which remains have been removed	85	76
(b) ,, ,, ,, it is proposed to remove the remains	408	356
4.—Encroachments on cemetery lands	553	302

9.—Propaganda Section

Considerable progress has been made in the work done by this Section during the year 1934 as far as urban and rural propagandas are concerned. Two well-equipped cars were employed for that purpose.

Ceremonies held for urban propaganda covered most of the big towns where electric current is available. Talks on public health matters were delivered on all occasions with special emphasis on venereal and endemic diseases and methods of Prophylaxis. Films on matters relating to public health were shown on different occasions.

Rural Propaganda.

Our two public health propaganda automobiles visited most of the provinces, and public shows were given in most of the towns and villages of Upper and Lower Egypt, as shown in Tables Nos. 17 and 18.

Health Lectures delivered by Medical Officers.

This branch of our health propaganda was carried out all over the country on the same lines as last year. The Medical Officers gave public lectures on all occasions and meetings.

Distribution of Pamphlets.

These were regularly distributed throughout the country. The number of each of the pamphlets distributed is given in table No. 19.

Distribution of Posters.

Different posters were distributed to the railway stations, schools, institutes, as well as to various public societies, and to most of the Government buildings frequented by the public where they were met with much appreciation. The demand had been so great that our stock of posters was nearly exhausted by the end of the year.

Health Films.

Three more public health films were added to our stock this year, the whole stock being 49 at the end of the year. The titles of the films were translated into Arabic in such a manner to be easily grasped by the public.

Broadcasting Lectures on Health.

Public health lectures and talks were broadcasted from the Egyptian Radio Station once or twice each month. Seven lectures, three talks and three items were broadcasted between June and December 1934.

TABLE NO. 17.—SHOWING WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE TWO PROPAGANDA CARS IN VILLAGES HAVING NO ELECTRIC CURRENT DURING 1934.

Province	Number of Villages	Number of Meetings	Number of Districts
Gharbia	52	69	13
Behera	8	26	6
Sharqia	8	8	1
Menoufia... ..	27	30	5
Beni Suef	15	22	3
Minia	25	30	6
Assiut	30	24	8
TOTAL	165	209	42

TABLE NO. 18.—SHOWING WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE TWO PROPAGANDA CARS IN VILLAGES HAVING AN ELECTRIC CURRENT DURING 1934.

Governorate or Province	Number of Districts or Towns	Number of Meetings
Alexandria	1	30
Damietta	1	3
Cairo	1	49
Behera	1	32
Gharbia	5	18
Menoufia... ..	1	6
Sharqia	1	4
Beni Suef	1	8
Fayoum	1	4
Minia	5	10
Assiut	5	18
Girga	1	24
TOTAL	24	206

TABLE NO. 19.—SHOWING THE PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED BY THE PROPAGANDA OFFICE DURING 1934.

No. of Pamphlet	Subject of Pamphlet	Number distributed during 1934
1	Danger of flies	6,500
2	Mosquitoes	14,250
3	Tuberculosis	6,300
4	Advice to tuberculous patients and contacts	1,520
5	Essay on the mischief of rats	580
6	Rats	11,100
7	Lice	23,500
8	Fleas	6,500
9	Measles	8,600
10	Diphtheria	6,650
11	Typhoid fever	8,300
12	Advice on the protection of eyes	7,500
13	„ to sufferers from gonorrhoea	11,500
14	„ on narcotics	1,100
15	„ „ bilharzia	28,240
16	„ „ ankylostoma	18,500
17	„ to syphilis patients	12,910
18	Notice, on cardboard, to ankylostoma and bilharzia patients	11,852
19	Influenza	10,800
20	<i>Fatwa</i> dealing with prohibition of defaecation and urination in water channels	1,950
21	Advice to ankylostoma and bilharzia patients	28,120
22	Plague	8,000
23	Venereal diseases	11,300
24	Narcotics and stupefacient drugs	6,100
25	Advice to persons intending to marry in Egypt	7,510
26	Advice to pregnant	10,000
27	Symptoms of cerebro-spinal fever	7,300
28	Essay on psittacosis	210
TOTAL		276,692

10.—Constructional Engineering Section

	1934	1933
Number of plans of old ablution systems of private mosques examined and reported upon	227	153
Plans of ablution systems of new private mosques duly approved	11	11
Plans and estimates of ablution systems of mosques belonging to the Ministry of Wakfs examined	76	94
Number of inspections of repairs done to water systems of mosques belonging to Ministry of Wakfs	14	9
Cemeteries examined	57	44
Questions examined regarding repairs and alterations to P.H.D. buildings	1,565	2,187
Number of visits of engineers to buildings	67	47

As the Constructional Engineering Section acts as an intermediate office between the various sections of this Department and the State Buildings Department and other technical Departments, its duties are gradually increasing according to the extension of the activities of these sections. All suggestions and demands of these sections are received by the Constructional Engineering Section where they are examined and then passed to the

State Buildings and other technical Departments. Alterations, repairs and proposals for new buildings of the Department have to be examined by the Constructional Engineering Section before being passed to the State Buildings for execution.

Moreover, this Section inspects the sites chosen for new buildings before handing them over to the State Buildings Department.

It also looks after the repairs of the Government buildings of the following units :—

Hospitals Section :—

28 general hospitals — 35 *Markaz* hospitals — 50 village hospitals and 2 venereal diseases hospitals.

Ophthalmic Section :—

19 ophthalmic hospitals and 23 ophthalmic branches in *Markaz* hospitals

Endemic Diseases Section :—

12 units.

Child Welfare Section :—

7 child welfare centres.

Infectious Diseases Control Section :—

14 infectious diseases hospitals.

It also looks after the buildings of the Central Administration, the Public Health Central Stores situated at Sharia Magles el-Nowab and at Abbassia, the Public Health Laboratories, the Anti-rabic Institute, the Research Institute and Endemic Diseases Hospital, the Abbassia Fever Hospital, the Mental Diseases Section and its two Hospitals at Abbassia and Khanka and the Public Health offices in Government buildings.

The Section also indicates the sites of cemeteries, on survey maps and asks for the maps required from the Survey Department.

The necessary reports on the ablution systems of private mosques are also made by this Section.

The Section, in co-operation with the Ministry of Wakfs, undertakes the repair of ablution systems of the Wakfs mosques. Half the expenses incurred are paid by the D.P.H. out of the L.E. 5,000 allotted for this purpose in the budget. The balance is paid by the Ministry of Wakfs.

The Engineering Section, for this reason, examines the plans, as well as the preliminary estimates and approves the final estimates.

Furthermore, it takes over the ablution systems after being repaired.

The Section, at the request of the other sections concerned, has prepared, models for fever hospitals in Markazes and *Bandars*, for skin and chest diseases clinics and for child welfare centres.

CHAPTER III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES CONTROL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The most prevailing infectious diseases during 1934, according to notifications received by the Department, were typhus fever, typhoid fever, small-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis, of part I of the Schedule of Infectious Diseases; then measles, influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis, erysipelas, malaria, dysentery and diphtheria of part II of the said schedule.

The following table No. 20 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases which occurred during 1934, compared with those of 1932 and 1933. This table gives first the diseases of part I of the Schedule, then those of part II:—

TABLE NO. 20.—SHOWING NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASES AND DEATHS RECORDED DURING 1932, 1933 AND 1934.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases	Cases			Deaths		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Plague	134	78	115	60	33	48
Typhus	2,298	7,865	7,536	399	1,332	1,418
Small-pox	606	5,691	1,344	142	976	252
Relapsing fever	1	1	3	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-typhoid fever	3,653	3,986	4,284	827	897	969
Scarlet fever	102	90	85	5	4	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	4,508	1,603	627	2,568	1,100	464
Encephalitis lethargica	11	12	4	3	11	3
Acute poliomyelitis	13	2	5	6	1	4
Anthrax	21	10	18	9	5	6
Diphtheria	1,990	1,575	2,029	887	623	892
Measles	19,649	8,678	8,002	6,270	2,366	2,781
Whooping cough	3,305	3,531	2,036	310	316	169
Parotitis (mumps)	796	868	1,598	33	30	27
Undulant fever... ..	10	12	14	4	2	3
Leprosy	119	114	268	65	61	65
Tetanus	532	449	364	349	305	236
Pulmonary tuberculosis	3,580	3,641	4,108	2,033	1,961	2,347
Chicken-pox	740	1,534	976	22	30	15
Influenza	5,731	4,611	7,032	411	251	360
Puerperal fever... ..	604	567	505	488	457	428
Dysentery (B. & A.)	2,117	1,435	2,325	501	476	599
Erysipelas	1,996	3,464	3,640	722	837	894
Malaria	1,343	2,559	3,057	23	23	30
Dengue	—	—	—	—	—	—

Typhus Fever.

The causes of the spread of typhus fever, especially in the provinces of lower Egypt, were given in detail in the annual report of this Department for the year 1933. In spite of the stringent precautions and strict measures taken by the Department in combating this disease, it again appeared in a severe form ; 7,536 cases with 1,418 deaths being recorded during 1934. The disease assumed an epidemic form in the Provinces of Behera, Gharbia, Dakahlia and Menoufia, *i.e.* the same provinces in which the disease appeared in an epidemic form during the previous year. 6,924 cases with 1,268 deaths occurred in these provinces alone, *i.e.* about 92 per cent of the total number of cases recorded throughout the whole country.

No new causes other than those mentioned in last year's report have led to this increase. These causes need not, therefore, be mentioned again this year.

The following table No. 21 gives the distribution of cases in Mudirias and Governorates, quarterly :—

TABLE NO. 21.

Governorates and Provinces	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Grand Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cairo	9	—	34	8	1	1	4	—	48	9
Alexandria	13	4	18	12	3	—	2	—	36	16
Ismailia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said	3	1	3	1	—	—	4	—	10	2
Damietta	23	2	19	1	1	—	3	1	46	4
Suez... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Desert Province	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Western „ „	—	—	15	1	1	—	—	—	16	1
Sinai Province	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Behera	1,304	202	1,294	224	99	13	19	4	2,716	443
Dakahlia	387	79	442	102	25	6	5	4	859	191
Gharbia	919	159	932	186	104	24	11	2	1,966	371
Menufia	801	123	509	106	37	24	36	10	1,383	263
Qaliubia	—	1	23	7	6	2	1	1	30	11
Sharqia	41	13	222	58	28	6	1	—	292	77
Aswan	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
Assiut	1	1	36	11	2	2	—	—	39	14
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayoum	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	2
Girga	20	—	5	3	1	—	1	—	27	3
Giza	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	4	2
Minia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Kena	11	—	21	5	8	2	9	2	49	9
TOTAL	3,535	585	3,580	729	319	80	102	24	7,536	1,418

This table shows that 158 cases with 32 deaths occurred in the Governorates and Frontier Districts, 7,246 cases with 1,356 deaths in the provinces of Lower Egypt and 132 cases with 30 deaths in the provinces of Upper Egypt.

Thus of the total number of cases which occurred throughout the country, 96 per cent occurred in the provinces of Lower Egypt, about 2 per cent in the provinces of Upper Egypt, and a similar proportion in the Governorates and Frontier Districts.

The ratio of deaths to cases in all the country was 18·8 per cent as compared to 17 per cent last year. Although this ratio is a little higher than in last year, yet it is much lower than that of the years preceding 1931 in which it fluctuated between 25 and 30 per cent. It is interesting to mention here the rate of deaths in the various zones of the country.

- (1) Ratio of deaths to cases in the provinces of Lower Egypt 18·7 per cent.
- (2) „ „ „ „ „ „ Upper „ 22·7 per cent.
- (3) „ „ „ „ „ „ Governorates 20·2 per cent.

This shows that in spite of the severity of the disease in the provinces of Lower Egypt, the rate of deaths therein was less than in the other regions of the country.

The Department received information to the effect that the Biological Institute of Livéw College, in Poland, prepares Anti-typhus Serum.

Being desirous of using all means for combating and exterminating this disease, the Department purchased a quantity of this vaccine sufficient for 200 persons, for trial, so that if it is decisively proved that it is effective in protecting the persons inoculated therewith, large quantities would be purchased for inoculating the whole population in the localities where typhus fever appears.

An *ezba* with 900 inhabitants, in which 10 typhus cases had occurred during 1933, was chosen for this trial and the following method was followed in inoculating the inhabitants.

A nominal roll was made of the inhabitants of each house in the village, aged between 12 and 40 years, *i.e.* the ages in which persons are usually susceptible to infection with typhus, using a special register for this purpose. Half the inhabitants of each house was inoculated and the other half was left without inoculation. Instructions were given to have this village put under observation for several years. The first injection of this serum was given on May 15, 1934, the second on 20th and 21st, and the third on the 25th of the same month. 184 persons were inoculated.

The following reactions were observed in some of the persons inoculated :—

After First Injection :

A.—Rise of temperature to $37\cdot5^{\circ}$ in two persons inoculated, one for one day, and the other for two days.

B.—Rise of temperature up to 38° for one day in one person.

After Second Injection :

A.—Local reaction to 6 persons, which did not last for more than 48 hours.

B.—Rise of temperature for one week to one person who also developed jaundice but his condition improved.

After Third Injection :

No reactions whatever.

The following cases of typhus appeared in the said *ezba* after inoculation :—

(1) A woman aged 25, had not been inoculated. She took sick on June 9, 1934. Result of bacteriological examination Positive Weil Felix 1/250. In the same house there lived with her, her mother and her step grand-mother, who had been inoculated.

(2) A woman aged 28, who had not been inoculated. She took sick on June 8, 1934. Result of bacteriological examination Positive Weil Felix 1/250. Her husband had been inoculated and did not fall sick.

(3) A woman aged 25. Result of bacteriological examination Positive Weil Felix 1/250. She took sick one day after taking the third injection. She has been cured and her attack was rather light.

It appears that at the time of her inoculation the disease was in the incubation stage.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of cases of this disease reported this year is higher than that of last year. There is no reason for this increase other than improvement in notification and the great affluence of the people seeking treatment at the medical institutions of the Government (Fever Hospitals, Shelters and Cordons).

4,284 cases with 969 deaths were reported this year, *i.e.* a rate of $22\cdot6$ per cent as against 3,986 cases with 897 deaths, and a percentage of $22\cdot5$ during last year.

Most of the cases occurred in the towns where the inhabitants indulge in eating much of the foods exposed to contamination in summer such as ice-creams, fruits and raw vegetables (such as strawberries, salads, etc.).

More than half of the total number of cases recorded occurred in Cairo and Alexandria cities alone ; there being 2,632 cases, or a ratio of 61·4 per cent of the total number of cases in the whole country.

Table No. 22 gives a four-weekly distribution of the cases and deaths recorded throughout the country.

It is clear from this table that most of the cases occurred between the 21st and 44th week, that is from the end of May to the end of October. During the said period 2,678 cases occurred, *i.e.* a ratio of 62·5 per cent of the total number of cases.

In order to provide immunity against this disease, the Department encouraged the public, by all means of publicity and inducement, to obtain free prophylactic vaccination against this disease.

The Prisons Department and the Medical Section of the Egyptian Army vaccinated a large number of prisoners and soldiers.

The following return gives the number of persons inoculated throughout the country :—

	Total Number inoculated	Given one Injection	Given two Injections
Egyptian Army men	7,279 of whom	3,635	3,644
Prisoners	57,015 ,,	13,498	43,517
Inhabitants throughout the country	211,836 ,,	129,951	81,885
TOTAL	276,130 ,,	147,084	129,046

TABLE No. 22.—SHOWING FOUR-WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN EGYPT, DURING 1934.

Governorates and Provinces	1—4		5—8		9—12		13—16		17—20		21—24		25—28		29—32		33—36		37—40		41—44		45—48		49—52		Total		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Cairo	48	15	63	19	61	11	52	12	86	22	175	38	225	55	280	77	235	72	193	48	159	36	131	29	108	28	1,816	462	
Alexandria	20	2	31	10	26	7	29	3	52	8	43	4	92	17	123	23	107	23	101	22	90	20	51	13	51	16	816	168	
Ismailia	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5
Port Said	5	3	1	1	4	—	—	2	5	—	4	1	3	—	12	1	13	3	9	1	6	—	3	—	1	3	75	15	
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	3
Suez...	2	1	5	2	5	3	5	1	5	—	7	1	16	4	15	3	14	9	9	1	6	1	4	—	—	—	93	26	
Frontier Districts	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	20	1	
Behera	4	—	6	1	9	2	7	—	15	3	16	3	10	1	6	1	7	1	10	1	8	1	5	1	15	6	118	21	
Dakahlia...	3	1	8	1	1	—	3	1	2	2	5	1	5	1	4	1	6	4	15	3	13	4	11	1	4	—	80	20	
Gharbia	25	3	28	3	38	4	60	3	45	7	33	8	29	3	22	7	19	4	13	3	10	6	14	7	7	3	343	61	
Menoufia...	24	4	29	8	8	2	11	3	4	1	9	1	7	2	6	1	12	1	12	1	7	2	10	2	5	—	144	28	
Qaliubia	5	2	17	5	12	5	8	3	4	4	9	4	10	5	20	3	10	3	2	1	12	1	17	1	5	1	131	38	
Sharqia	10	2	8	1	12	2	5	1	6	5	26	1	14	1	10	4	16	1	6	—	14	4	12	1	6	2	145	25	
Aswan	1	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	18	1	
Assiut	3	2	8	4	4	1	7	—	13	2	13	4	14	1	10	2	10	6	6	1	6	1	11	4	4	—	109	28	
Beni Sue	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	6	1	—	—	23	3	
Fayoum	2	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	2	2	3	2	3	—	7	1	3	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	34	10	
Girga	2	—	2	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	5	2	3	1	6	—	4	—	3	—	5	—	6	3	5	1	46	9	
Giza	5	—	3	—	3	—	2	1	7	1	6	1	6	1	11	3	7	2	10	2	4	1	6	1	3	—	73	13	
Minia	3	1	1	1	8	2	4	1	7	1	18	1	17	1	15	4	15	1	13	1	13	2	12	—	5	1	131	17	
Qena	—	—	1	2	6	—	4	1	7	2	—	—	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	—	6	—	4	2	3	1	42	15	
TOTAL	165	37	225	61	204	40	211	33	264	60	377	73	468	99	554	133	492	134	416	88	371	80	313	69	223	62	4,283	969	

Small-Pox.

A very marked declension in the case incidence of this disease has taken place this year, as compared with last year. 1,344 cases with 252 deaths occurred in 1934, as against 5,691 cases with 976 deaths in the previous year.

There is no doubt that the decrease in the number of cases to less than one-fourth of cases of last year, is due to the general vaccination campaign against small-pox, which the Department decided to undertake for the immunization of the whole population and which commenced early in 1933.

The following table No. 23 shows the distribution of the cases recorded during 1934 :—

TABLE No 23.

Governorate or Province	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths
Cairo	29	12
Alexandria	11	2
Port Said	1	—
Damietta	1	1
Suez	1	—
Behera... ..	1	—
Dakahlia	55	6
Gharbia	53	3
Menoufia	1	—
Qaliubia	41	5
Sharqia	80	16
Aswan	175	30
Assiut	37	11
Beni Suef	1	1
Fayoum	108	10
Girga	150	57
Giza	25	4
Minia	515	80
Kena	59	14
TOTAL	1,344	252

It was observed that in the Mudirias and Governorates where the whole population was re-vaccinated in or before 1933 such as Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Damietta, Suez, Behera, Menoufia, and Beni Suef, a marked decrease in the case incidence has taken place. The cases recorded were persons who had escaped vaccination owing to their absence from their villages during the general vaccination and their failure to notify the Public Health Offices of their return so that steps could have been taken for their vaccination.

Most of the cases recorded during 1934 occurred in the localities where the population had not been vaccinated in 1933 or in which re-vaccination was proceeding but had not been completed.

During the year 1934 the whole population of Qaluibia, Sharqia, Minia, Girga, and Kena Provinces, as well as Edfu District in Aswan Province, has been vaccinated.

Similarly, the whole population of villages in Giza, Fayoum, Gharbia, and Assiut Provinces in which cases have occurred, has been re-vaccinated. Vaccination is still proceeding in Dakahlia Province.

The Department hopes that with the completion of the general vaccination campaign in 1935, the whole population will be provided with immunity against small-pox and the contraction of the disease will be rare or entirely eliminated.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The wave of this disease which invaded the country in 1932 has greatly subsided. From 4,508 cases recorded in 1932 1,603 cases were recorded in 1933, and only 627 cases were recorded during 1934. The disease has not appeared in an epidemic form in any part of the country but only appeared in a sporadic form.

Most of the cases occurred in the provinces of Lower Egypt where the cold weather and its extreme dampness caused increase the number of cases in these provinces. The case incidence in the provinces of Upper Egypt was generally very low and in some provinces very rare. Thus only one case was reported in Aswan Province, two cases in Kena Province and four cases in Beni Suef Province. That was due to the mild and dry weather in these provinces during the winter and spring seasons when infection with this disease increases.

The following table No. 24 shows the distribution of the cases amongst the different localities of the country and the deformities caused to patients who recovered :—

TABLE NO. 24.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1934.

Governorate or Province	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Number afflicted with Deformities after Recovery	Nature of Deformity
Cairo	84	46	—	—
Alexandria	21	16	2	Squint.
Ismailia	5	2	—	—
Port Said	11	8	—	—
Damietta	18	10	—	—
Suez	5	4	1	Inflammation in left ear—not improved.
Frontier Districts	10	3	—	—
Behera	17	9	—	—
Gharbia	83	66	2	Deafness.
Menoufia	58	42	—	—
Dakahlia	132	112	1	Partial deafness—not improved
Sharqia	69	50	—	—
Qaliubia	36	23	—	—
Giza	10	9	—	—
Beni Suef	5	5	—	—
Fayoum	19	15	—	—
Minia	5	7	1	Deafness.
Assiut	29	27	—	—
Girga	6	5	—	—
Kena	3	3	—	—
Aswan	1	2	—	—
TOTAL	627	464	7	

Plague.

With the exception of one case of Bubonic Plague recorded in Alexandria, all 5 Governorates have remained entirely free from plague.

Excepting Zifta Markaz in Gharbia Province, the whole of Lower Egypt can also be considered free from the disease.

Most of the cases were reported in Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minia, Assiut and Girga Provinces in Upper Egypt, especially Assiut Province where more than 58 per cent of the cases recorded throughout the country occurred.

It is remarkable that 15 deaths occurred outside hospital, of which 14 were of the Septicaemic type and were discovered by the Public Health Officials after death owing to the existence of relationship between them and previous deaths. Specimens were, thereupon, taken from them for examination, and were returned positive for plague. The habit of non-notification of cases is prevalent throughout the country, especially amongst the population of Upper Egypt.

The number of cases reported during the year was 115 with 48 deaths. Of these, 67 cases, with 32 deaths, occurred in Assiut Province. Plague is endemic in this province and in no year has it been free from the occurrence of plague cases in one or another of its villages.

The following table No. 25 shows the number of cases and deaths which occurred, distributed amongst the Governorates and Provinces :—

TABLE No. 25.

Governorate or Province	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths
Alexandria	1	1
Gharbia	30	9
Menoufia	1	—
Fayoum	4	1
Beni Suef	1	—
Minia	8	2
Assiut	67	32
Girga	3	3
TOTAL	115	48

The disease did not appear in an epidemic form except in two villages, *viz*, Beni Helal in Deirut District, Assiut Province, in which 27 cases occurred and, Shubra Malas in Zifta District, Gharbia Province, in which 21 cases were recorded. The remaining cases were sporadic and occurred in various localities.

The measures taken by the Department in combating the diseases included, in addition to the isolation of cases, disinfection of houses and observation of contacts; the inoculation of contacts and their neighbours in sporadic cases and the inoculation of the whole population of villages in which several cases have occurred.

1,859 persons were given one injection of the anti-plague vaccine and 48,823 persons were given two injections. The persons given one injection were the contacts of suspected cases which have been returned bacteriologically negative for plague.

In all localities in which the disease appeared, the Department waged a vigorous campaign for the destruction of rats. 10,638 rats were caught alive and 110 dead in the plague-infected localities.

This campaign for destruction of rats was not confined to the infected villages. The staff of this Department charged with this work carried on rat destruction in many Government Offices in different parts of the country and in houses of the inhabitants. The number of rats caught in these localities was 68,171.

A permanent campaign for catching rats throughout the year is carried out in the Ports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. Rats caught are sent to the Laboratories of the International Quarantine Board in these ports for examination.

The following table No. 26 shows the number of rats caught and the result of their examination :—

TABLE No. 26.

District	Number of Rats caught and their Species			Number of Fleas detached		
	Acomys	R. Rattus	R. Norvegicus	Acomys	R. Rattus	R. Norvegicus
Alexandria	42	1,596	5,805	—	1,222	2,592
Port Said	—	353	9,787	—	855	13,480
Suez	149	110	1,611	7	126	2,048

The high Nile Flood this year caused the inundation of all agricultural lands surrounding the villages and forced the rats to migrate from their usual abodes in the fields to the neighbouring houses, Nile banks and Canals. Thus arose the danger of the spread of plague, especially in the districts in which the disease usually appeared. The Department, therefore, began in October a vigorous campaign for the destruction of rats in the villages of Deirut, Manfalout, and Mellawi Districts, in Assiut Province; Fashn District in Minia Province; Beba District in Beni Suef Province; and Giza District and the neighbouring villages of Embaba District, Giza Province.

Plague is endemic in these villages and makes its appearance from time to time. It was decided that this campaign should also include destruction of rats in all houses of the villages, Nile banks, Canals and the important drains surrounding these villages. For this purpose, gangs were formed, each headed by a trained rat-catcher. Ten gangs were formed in Assiut Province, four in Fashn District, Minia Province, 4 in Beba District, Beni suef Province and two gangs in Giza District. Careful supervision over these gangs was exercised by the Inspectors of Disinfection, District Medical Officers, Public Health Inspectors and Epidemic Inspectors.

In order that the inhabitants might give every possible assistance by catching rats and handing them over to the Public Health Staff, it was decided that a reward of three milliems would be given for every rat submitted by any of the inhabitants to the Medical Officers in the localities where rat catching was proceeding. A very strict procedure was laid down for the payment of these rewards. It was also decided that rats caught in Assiut Province should be put in traps covered with special bags and sent by a motor-car assigned for this purpose, to Assiut Laboratory for examination. Rats caught in Giza Province were sent to the Public Health Central Laboratories in Cairo for examination. Very precise instructions were laid down for observance when sending traps to the laboratories in order that fleas may not escape therefrom during transport, thus causing the spread of infection. Rats caught in Beni Suef and Minia Provinces were destroyed on the spot according to instructions issued by the Department, which laid down that the traps covered with their bags should be immersed in water until the rats have been drowned. Their bodies should then be removed by tweezers and thrown in a pail containing soap and kerosene emulsion. The bags should be sent, tied up, for disinfection by steam. The bodies of rats should be buried after having been thrown into a hole dug in the ground, petroleum thrown over them and set on fire.

The Campaign came to a close by the end of December 1934. The Following table No. 27 gives the results :—

TABLE NO. 27.

Province in which Rats were trapped	Date on which Campaign com- menced	Date on which Campaign ended	Total Number of Rats trapped		Poisoning	
			Alive	Dead	Number of Baits put	Number eaten
Minia	4-10-1934	28-12-1934	4,055	—	61,002	21,615
Beni Suef	10-10-1934	28-12-1934	5,507	—	42,976	11,826
Giza... ..	24-10-1634	28-12-1934	261	—	16,230	1,885
Assiut	6-10-1934	27-12-1934	10,340	7	18,522	4,699

RESULTS OF RAT EXAMINATION IN ASSIUT LABORATORY AND IN THE CENTRAL
LABORATORIES, CAIRO

Assiut Laboratory.

Two Medical Officers were detailed for making necessary investigations on rats trapped in Assiut Province. These investigations began on October 11, 1934, and ended on December 28, 1934.

The total number of rats examined during this period was 6,492 and the following table No. 28 shows their species and the number of fleas found thereon.

TABLE No. 28.

R. Rattus	Acomys Cahirinus	M. Norvegicus	Niloticus	Number of Fleas found	Average Number of Fleas found on each Rat
6,150	209	133	1	16,909	2·6

The following method was followed in the examination of rats :—

On the arrival of traps from the localities where trapping was carried out, the traps containing rats were put in zinc boxes and the rats were killed by chloroform and died, as well as their fleas, in 15 minutes. Each rat was then properly combed and the fleas found thereon were counted and the number entered in a special register. Post-mortem examination was made on the rats for the purpose of discovering any enlargement in the interior or, posterior glands or any inflammation or abscesses in the interior organs such as the liver spleen or heart. In case of suspicion, blood smears and cultures were taken from the suspected organs and sent to the Central Laboratories, Cairo, for examination. In all, 97 specimens were taken, the results thereof were returned negative for plague.

Public Health Central Laboratories.

Examined rats trapped in Giza, altogether 234 rats were examined *viz* :—

74 R. Rattus.

149 Acomys Cahirinus.

5 R. Norvegicus.

4 Mice.

2 Weasels.

234 Total.

425 fleas were collected. 17 specimens were taken from suspected rats and the result was negative for plague. Rat fleas collected were sent to the Research Institute for examination, and the result not having been completed by December 31, 1934, will be referred to in next year's report.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year was 8,002 with 2,781 deaths, *i.e.* a death-rate of 34·7 per cent, as against 8,678 cases with 2,366 deaths in the preceding year.

Although the case incidence is lower than that of last year, yet the death-rate is higher. The disease ends safely if necessary care is taken in nursing sick children and they are not exposed to complications which cause the majority of deaths.

The Department hopes that with the spread of education amongst girls who will, in future, become mothers, they will be more careful in nursing their children and the rates of deaths will consequently fall to the standard aimed at by the Department.

Influenza.

The case incidence of this disease was rather higher than in the preceding year, but, on the other hand, the death-rate was lower ; this indicates that most of the cases were mild and that the disease did not take an epidemic form in any locality nor were there any pulmonary complications worthy of mention.

7,032 cases were reported during the year with 360 deaths only, *i.e.* the death-rate was 5·1 per cent.

Diphtheria.

2,029 cases with 892 deaths were reported, giving a death-rate of 43·9 per cent.

The provision of immunity to children against this disease is now freely placed at the hands of all parents and guardians if they present their children to the Medical Officers, Government Hospitals and First-aid Societies for vaccination with Anatoxin which produces permanent immunity or rather of very long duration. Unfortunately the parents fail to take advantage of these facilities in spite of the repeated advice issued by the Department who encourages the inhabitants by all possible means to present their children for vaccination.

The following table No. 29 shows the number of children vaccinated during the year. It will be seen that it is very far below that expected by the Department :—

TABLE No. 29.

Number of Children vaccinated			Number of Cases detected amongst Children vaccinated		
1st. Injection	2nd. Injection	3rd. Injection	After 1st.	After 2nd.	After 3rd.
24,187	18,991	31,749	26	14	3

The cases which occurred after the 1st. and 2nd injections were all reported from Assiut *Mudiria* ; it is most probable that the disease was in the incubation period when the children were inoculated ; as to the other three cases which occurred after the 3rd. injection, one of them was reported from Suez and the remaining two from Alexandria.

In order that as large a number of children as possible could be vaccinated and thus provided with immunity against this fatal disease, the Department has printed a special letter to be addressed by the Medical Officers concerned to the parents or guardians as soon as their children complete the first year of their age, asking them to present their infants to the Health Office for vaccination and in the meantime explaining to them the benefits of this vaccination.

Malaria.

In Egypt, the incidence of malaria generally begins to increase in April, reaches its peak in August and September and then subsides in October.

The following statistics show the number of monthly cases recorded during 1934 :—

January	46	July	320
February	26	August	459
March	33	September	326
April	64	October	545
May	148	November	403
June	316	December	371

Measures taken by the Department.

In spite of the fact that the Malaria Law has been enforced in a limited number of localities and legal measures cannot be taken except in these localities, and in spite of the prolonged procedure which should be adopted towards the execution of this Law, the Department has succeeded in taking actual and effective measures in combating the disease. Thus in addition to the strict observation of villages and areas where the Law was enforced, the measures adopted in other localities were not less important. The following measures were generally adopted whenever any case of the diseases was reported.

- (1) Vigorous treatment of patients to ensure non-relapse.
 - (2) Enlisting of contacts and issuing them with quinine for prophylaxis.
 - (3) Inspecting the villages for the purpose of discovering other cases by taking blood specimens *by the thick and thin drop films* and making splenic index of children and treatment of positive cases, as well as of children having enlarged spleens.
 - (4) Making general survey of the village and its surroundings for mosquito-breeding places and taking specimens of the larvae for differentiation by the Research Institute.
 - (5) Suppressing the mosquito-breeding places either by filling in, draining, cleaning them from weeds, dusting with Paris green or stocking with fish, according to the condition of each area.
 - (6) Delivering lectures explaining symptoms of the disease, methods of prophylaxis, free treatment and distribution of pamphlets and hanging of posters in the appropriate places.
- These measures are immediately carried out with a minimum expenditure.

Distribution of the Cases in the Mudirias and Governorates.

The following table No. 30 shows the cases and deaths of malaria which occurred in the various *Mudirias* and Governorates compared with those of the preceding year :—

TABLE No. 30.

Governorate or Province	1933		1934		Increase or Decrease	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cairo	169	3	252	8	+ 83	+ 5
Alexandria	303	5	361	1	+ 58	— 4
Ismailia	95	—	149	—	+ 54	—
Port Said	43	—	59	1	+ 16	+ 1
Suez	139	—	80	—	— 59	—
Damietta	9	—	4	—	— 5	—
Frontier Districts	334	2	422	—	+ 88	— 2
Behera	291	1	346	1	+ 55	—
Dakahlia	65	1	74	3	+ 9	+ 2
Gharbia	53	1	63	3	+ 10	+ 2
Menoufia... ..	61	—	92	—	+ 31	—
Qaliubia	374	3	590	1	+ 216	— 2
Sharqia	477	4	68	3	— 409	— 1
Giza	14	1	32	1	+ 18	—
Fayoum	62	—	173	—	+ 111	—
Beni Suef	7	—	15	—	+ 8	—
Minia	30	—	94	2	+ 64	+ 2
Assiut	21	—	92	2	+ 71	+ 2
Girga	9	—	16	2	+ 7	+ 2
Kena	3	1	7	2	+ 4	+ 1
Aswan	—	—	68	1	+ 68	+ 1
TOTAL	2,559	22	3,057	31	+ 498	+ 9

This list shows an increase of 498 cases, the majority of which were reported from Cairo, Alexandria, Ismailia, Behera and other *Mudirias*, Sharqia excepted.

In the other *Mudirias*, the cases were sporadic and occurred in different localities. The source of infection was found to be the breeding of anopheles in the low-lying areas covered by infiltration water resulting from the high flood. Temporary measures were taken in each village in accordance with the programme referred to above.

Ministerial Arrêtés were issued applying the Malaria Law to the following localities :

Mansoura Bandar.—Owing to the occurrence of some cases during the year 1933, the arrêté was issued in the beginning of 1934.

Alexandria.—Owing to the increased incidence of malaria.

Sombat and its Hessa, Zifta District ; Kafour el-Ghab, Sherbin District and Denoshar, Mehalla District.—Arrêtés were issued to enable the Ministry of Public Works to drain the birkas in accordance with Article 12 of the Law.

Assiut Bandar.—To drain some birkas in accordance with Article 9 of the Law.

Qaliub.—Owing to the occurrence of some cases as a result of the breeding of anopheles in some marshes and drains around the town.

Amar Kobra, Toukh District.—To stop the danger emanating from birkas. Fishing has also been stopped from the birkas.

Fever Hospitals.

During the year, many improvements were introduced into the Infectious Diseases Shelter at Damietta. Its buildings were enlarged. It now contains accommodation for 26 beds which can, when necessary, be increased to 32.

Thus the number of Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the country is now 15 *viz* :—

District in which the Hospital is situated	Governorate or Province	Number of Beds
Abbassia	Cairo	673
Alexandria	Alexandria	100
Port Said	Canal	95
Suez	Suez	85
Damietta	Damietta	26-32
Damanhur	Behera... ..	42
Tanta	Gharbia	80
Shebin el-Kom	Menufia	36
Mansura	Dakahlia	34
Zagazig	Sharqia	56
Beni Suef	Beni Suef	30
Minia	Minia	32
Assiut	Assiut	42
Luxor	Kena	40
Kena	Kena	20

20,498 patients suffering from infectious diseases were treated in Fever Hospitals during the year. Of these 17,973 patients were cured, 230 relieved and 2,026 died. The remainder are still under treatment.

The following table No. 31 gives these particulars with regard to each hospital separately :—

TABLE NO. 31.

Hospital	Total Number of Patients admitted	Number of Patients cured	Number of Patients relieved	Number of Patients died
Damanhour	868	727	11	117
Zagazig	1,424	1,178	27	177
Mansura	1,167	1,037	—	133
Damietta	324	268	8	42
Minia	940	883	—	65
Abbassia	6,383	5,669	50	641
Alexandria	3,934	3,494	—	268
Suez	1,218	1,149	3	61
Port Said	513	411	41	44
Tanta	1,560	1,369	—	210
Shebin el-Kom	910	727	30	131
Beni Suef	251	191	16	38
Assiut	753	644	43	75
Luxor	91	86	—	2
Kena	162	140	1	22
TOTAL	20,498	17,973	230	2,026

Protecting the Country Against Imported Epidemics.

In order to protect the country against imported epidemics, all passengers arriving by sea or air, from infected localities abroad are subjected to medical surveillance. Special attention is given to pilgrims returning from the Holy Lands.

The Pilgrimage.

4,095 Egyptian pilgrims proceeded to the Hedjaz this year. Of these 7 died in the Hedjaz and one at Tor. The rest returned to their districts and were all observed for the legal period.

Four of the pilgrims who returned to their districts fell sick with the following diseases :—

Number	Disease
1	Debility.
1	Diabetes.
1	Bronchitis.
1	Anaemia.

All pilgrims were, as usual, inoculated against cholera and typhoid and vaccinated against small-pox before their departure. The Department also enforced the instructions concerning the sanitary control of pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz for the statutory period.

In view of the fact that the number of pilgrims this year was small, the Department sent only one dispensary to the Hedjaz supplied with sufficient staff, equipment and drugs. It performed its work at Mecca and proceeded with pilgrims to Arafat and Muna. After the pilgrimage ceremonies have been completed this dispensary returned to Mecca and resumed its work there during the stay of Egyptian pilgrims and then returned to Egypt.

The number of patients who frequented this dispensary was 1,532. Of these : 560 were Egyptians, 785 Hedjazians and the rest were of other nationalities.

The Department took the necessary action for the control of the two routes of the Eastern Desert and the Red Sea for the purpose of intercepting pilgrims returning by these two routes trying to escape the sanitary surveillance.

Sanitary Control.

29,621 passengers arrived at the Egyptian Ports ; of these 29,607 were observed ; the percentage of those observed was 99·95. 29,919 passengers arrived *via* Kantara ; of these 29,908 were observed ; the percentage of those observed was 99·96.

Owing to the occurrence of cholera in Bombay, British India, during this year, the Department, in conjunction with the Quarantine Board, decided to take special measures for the control of arrivals from that district. These measures were mentioned in detail in the Annual Report for 1930.

In September of this year, the newspapers published news referring to the appearance of a suspected disease in Mamai, near Constanza, in Roumania. As the way in which the news was published led to the assumption that it was probable that cholera was present in Roumania, the Department at once asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to communicate by cable with the Egyptian Legation in Bukharist for the purpose of confirming or otherwise this news and ascertaining the nature of the disease, in view of the menacing danger to this Country if it is proved cholera.

The Department remained on the alert until the bacteriological examination finally proved that the disease was not cholera, and the cases which occurred were diagnosed as Gastro-Enteritis.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH INSPECTORATES SECTION

GENERAL

The Department of Public Health was able to execute much of the work proposed in last year's budget in spite of the restrictions made in connection with the universal financial depression. The money assigned for sanitary work in the budgets of Provincial Councils will further help executing more of the Department's proposals.

When the Public Health services were first organised in Egypt and owing to lack of medical officers at the time, the Department had charged the sanitary barbers and dayas with the sanitary work in the distant villages, namely the examination of deaths, the vaccination of births and the notification of infectious diseases.

As was forecasted in last year's Report, the Department has dispensed with the services of the sanitary barbers and dayas in all the capitals of provinces and chief towns in districts and in localities where village hospitals have been constructed. The work is now entrusted to Medical Officers of Health, Medical Officers in village hospitals and Sanitary Overseers in the provinces, each within his circumscription.

Instructions have, meanwhile, been given that no sanitary barbers be appointed in future in place of dismissed, dead or discharged ones, the nearest sanitary barber to take charge of their work. This arrangement will be followed by the Department until the services of this category of employees have been totally dispensed with.

The Department will appoint more sanitary overseers as funds permit. They will be provided with motor-cycles to help them carry out their duties promptly and regularly.

The organisation of the Public Health Bureaus, according to the programme proposed by the Department for the succeeding years, is expected to be completed in the near future. The jurisdiction of Public Health Inspectors in the provinces is constantly increasing with a view of providing them with full power to supervise all the different units of the Department in the provinces, thus overcoming the many difficulties that were encountered and raising the standard of public health of the individual and the community.

The Public Health Inspectors of Provinces and Governorates have further been charged with the technical and administrative inspection of the various medical units belonging to the provincial, municipal, local and village councils.

It is interesting to mention that the number of complaints investigated by the Divisional Inspectors has greatly decreased in late years which shows that the state of affairs is improving and that every official of the Department is properly carrying out his duties.

FEVER HOSPITALS

The Department proposed, in next year's budget, the building of the Fever Hospitals at Benha, Fayoum and Sohag. A sum of L.E. 8,000 has been assigned for each hospital, the site having already been procured.

The isolation shelter built at the expense of the inhabitants at Damietta has been converted into a Fever Hospital. The necessary funds for the staff and equipment have been applied for.

More fever hospitals have been proposed for other localities.

In order to raise the standard of these hospitals the Department proposed the substitution of "1st class female pupil nurses" for the "male attendants" at Tanta, Suez, Mansoura, Minia and Zagazig Fever Hospitals.

The substitution of the male attendants at the other fever hospitals will be gradually provided for in the budgets of the following years.

Proposals have also been made for the appointment of Moawens at Damanhour, Shebin el-Kom, Assiut and Suez Fever Hospitals to carry out the clerical work of these hospitals. The appointment of Assistant Pharmacists at Tanta, Mansoura, Zagazig, Minia and Assiut Fever Hospitals has also been proposed so that the prescriptions may be prepared at the hospital instead of applying for them from the general hospital.

DIVIDING THE CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAUS

25 new P. H. Bureaus have been proposed in next year's budget as a preliminary step towards the execution of the Department's project of dividing the country into small units of 30,000 inhabitants each. A Medical Officer will be appointed to every unit. He will be remunerated for not having a private practice, so that he will devote all his time and energy to his official duties. A female health visitor and two sanitary overseers will be appointed to help him. One of the overseers will be charged with the general sanitation work, while the other will be charged with the infectious diseases control.

MEDICO-LEGAL SERVICE

The Medical Officers of Health carry out a great deal of the medico-legal work. They have examined 27,377 accidental cases and 85,218 criminal cases, as against 20,162 and 73,955 cases respectively during the previous year.

Table No. 34 shows the accidental and criminal cases examined by the Medical Officers of Health during 1934.

PROSTITUTES

The Commission appointed for the enquiry into the Problem of Public Prostitution continues to study this question. The Medical Officers of this Department, meanwhile, continue to examine registered prostitutes. The number of prostitutes on the registers was 3,632, whilst the number of examinations carried out was 109,120, as against 3,640 prostitutes and 111,582 examinations during the previous year.

In spite of these examinations, 204 complaints were received by the Department against prostitutes having conveyed the disease to others. 3,412 unregistered women have been arrested during the year.

149,044 persons sought treatment at the venereal diseases clinics during 1934, excluding those treated at Cairo.

TABLE NO. 32.—SHOWING THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY DIVISIONAL HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1932, 1933 AND 1934.

Divisional Health Inspectorate	Number of Inspections			Number of Examinations			Number of Investigations		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Tanta	212	191	194	18	38	180	70	51	45
Zagazig	291	35	169	25	20	170	115	63	29
Minia	291	225	222	25	16	5	115	59	28
Kena	64	94	197	6	10	6	20	24	26
TOTAL	858	545	782	74	84	361	320	197	128

TABLE NO. 33.—STATISTICS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AGAINST PROSTITUTES DURING 1934.

Locality	Number of Complaints	Number of Examinations	Number of Arrested Unre- gistered Women	Number of Medical Examinations
Cairo	—	—	2,717	2,717
Alexandria	13	13	353	353
Port Said	25	24	10	10
Suez	—	—	—	—
Damietta	—	—	—	—
Gharbia	21	14	96	96
Behera... ..	—	—	62	62
Dakahlia	70	70	69	69
Qharqia	31	31	23	23
Sali ubia	4	4	—	—
Menoufia	2	2	—	—
Giza	—	—	—	—
Fayoum	1	1	27	27
Beni Suef	2	2	49	27
Minia	26	76	—	—
Assiut	6	6	5	51
Girga	—	—	1	1
Kena	3	3	—	—
Aswan	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	204	246	3,412	3,436

TABLE NO. 34.—SHOWING MEDICO-LEGAL CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1934.

Locality	Slight Cases		Serious Cases		Fatal Cases		Total	
	Accidental	Criminal	Accidental	Criminal	Accidental	Criminal	Accidental	Criminal
Cairo	960	24,869	91	195	29	1	1,080	25,065
Alexandria	4,913	6,067	200	342	—	—	5,113	6,409
Port Said	689	2,141	61	86	57	23	807	2,250
Suez	232	1,271	30	4	7	9	269	1,284
Damietta	479	802	21	10	25	7	525	819
Gharbia	1,721	4,809	491	612	618	391	2,830	5,812
Behera	1,047	4,060	155	398	290	83	1,492	4,541
Dakahlia... ..	958	3,520	284	331	366	302	1,608	4,153
Sharqia	1,296	2,548	590	265	246	96	2,132	2,909
Qaliubia	1,157	2,251	393	279	226	91	1,776	2,621
Menoufia	992	3,473	295	323	316	169	1,603	3,965
Giza	905	2,231	193	206	115	77	1,213	2,514
Fayoum	731	1,834	220	220	147	126	1,098	2,180
Beni Suef	386	3,964	133	163	196	96	715	4,223
Minia	786	3,033	215	232	184	229	1,185	3,494
Assiut	712	5,270	273	364	305	138	1,290	5,772
Girga	899	3,301	347	737	319	139	1,565	4,177
Kena	356	1,944	72	194	277	80	705	2,218
Aswan	213	735	42	69	116	8	371	812
TOTAL	19,432	78,123	4,106	5,030	3,839	2,065	27,377	85,218

TABLE No. 35.—SHOWING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES IN EGYPT DURING 1934.

Locality	Number of Regis- tered Prostitutes up till 31.12.34	Number of Examinations	Number of Women found diseased		
			Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid or Other Diseases
Cairo	1,046	37,510	68	188	57
Alexandria	720	21,794	963	157	317
Port Said	351	11,203	49	87	15
Suez	70	1,850	6	43	—
Damietta	2	81	—	2	1
Gharbia	235	5,162	94	142	3
Behera	4	48	—	—	—
Dakahlia... ..	144	4,409	75	54	2
Sharqia	105	4,092	7	25	3
Qaliubia	45	986	18	5	—
Menoufia... ..	12	459	1	9	5
Giza	29	724	4	1	—
Fayoum	41	2,132	2	19	2
Beni Suef	44	1,584	4	6	—
Minia	158	3,330	6	72	91
Assiut	158	1,875	40	81	—
Girga	156	4,725	13	43	10
Kena	252	5,732	7	96	6
Aswan	60	1,424	4	40	4
TOTAL	3,632	109,120	1,361	1,070	516

FRONTIER DISTRICTS MEDICAL SERVICE

Infectious Diseases.

The state of public health in the Frontier District was, on the whole, satisfactory with the exception of 91 cases of influenza with 7 deaths recorded at Mersa Matruh, 71 cases of influenza with 1 death and 13 cases of measles with 2 deaths recorded at el-Arish, 65 cases of influenza with 10 deaths and 76 cases of dysentery with no deaths recorded at el-Kosseir and 329 cases of measles with 29 deaths and 12 cases of cerebro-spinal fever with 6 deaths recorded at el-Kharga.

There was a total number of 470 cases of malaria, as against 348 during last year. 404 cases of measles, 21 typhoid, 24 small-pox and 250 dysentery were reported during this year, as compared with 261 measles, 29 typhoid, 34 small-pox and 186 dysentery cases in the previous year.

Births and Deaths.

There were 5,287 births amongst a population of about 97,000 inhabitants, *i.e.* a birth-rate of about 55 per thousand population, and 2,684 deaths, *i.e.* a death-rate of about 27 per thousand population. Last year the birth-rate was 57 per thousand and the death-rate was 28 per thousand population.

Hospitals and Health Bureaus Out-patient Clinics.

Some 214,876 patients attended the In and Out-patients departments of the Frontier Districts Hospitals and Health Bureaus during 1934, as against 192,157 in the previous year. This encouraging increase is largely attributed to the Beduins willingly applying for treatment at these hospitals or for consulting Medical Officers, having given up their primitive methods of treatment of the sick.

1,209 surgical operations were performed during 1934, as against 1,464 operations in 1933.

The combating of endemic and eye diseases remains the subject of the Department's interest. Whenever necessary, specialists are being sent to these regions to treat the patients and advise the inhabitants as to the necessary precautions to be taken against these diseases.

The Department furnished almost all the Frontier Districts Medical Officers with motor-cars to help them in combating infectious diseases and to enable them to inspect distant localities lying within their circumscription and to transfer patients, whose condition of health does not allow their transport by any other means, to Hospitals or Health Bureaus Clinics for treatment.

These Medical Officers are still being trained on ophthalmic and medico-legal work.

The following table No. 36 gives statistics of births, deaths, vaccinations and infectious diseases in the Frontier Districts in 1934.

TABLE No. 36.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, VACCINATIONS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASES RECORDED IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS DURING 1934.

Locality	Population	Births	Deaths	Vaccination		Total	Malaria		Influenza		Dysentery		Typhoid		Small-pox		Whooping Cough		Measles		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Visits of Out-patients	Number of In-patients	Total	Number of Operations
				Successful	Un-successful		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths						
Amria	13,209	712	283	630	26	656	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,433	186	18,619	20	
Dabaa	4,000	253	100	189	24	213	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,598	—	4,598	23	
Matruh	10,347	618	290	545	90	635	1	—	91	7	16	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	12	—	—	20,158	253	20,411	177	
Barrani	7,609	508	169	506	9	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,634	106	9,740	38	
Sallum	4,227	184	133	101	84	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	29	2	—	6,063	155	6,218	112	
Siwa	3,549	153	143	126	18	144	15	—	38	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,852	188	8,040	21	
Baharia	6,324	319	207	162	85	247	129	—	3	3	26	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,045	—	9,045	42	
Kharga	8,584	498	327	315	145	460	29	2	—	—	30	2	—	—	9	—	28	2	329	29	12	6	205	26,456	205	
Dakhla	17,116	944	528	311	266	577	215	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	6	2	—	35,946	305	36,251	93	
Kantara	8,669	293	148	273	51	324	3	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	12	1	—	17,571	—	17,571	180	
Arish	7,500	484	193	295	109	404	40	—	71	1	12	1	14	—	1	—	—	—	13	2	—	35,915	238	36,153	238	
Tor ...	1,000	42	41	13	17	30	27	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4,427	—	4,427	—	
Kosseir	2,650	135	75	101	28	129	6	—	65	10	76	—	2	1	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	11,889	242	12,131	60	
Safaga	867	12	12	15	—	15	—	—	37	1	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	988	—	988	—	
Hurgada...	2,000	132	35	135	11	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,228	—	4,228	—	
TOTAL	97,651	5,287	2,684	3,717	963	4,680	470	4	306	25	250	11	21	3	24	—	37	4	404	36	12	6	212,998	1,878	214,876	1,209

CHAPTER V

CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

Two child welfare centres have been provided for in the 1934–1935 budget : one at Mellawi, and the other at Akhmîm. The Administration found a convenient building for the first of the two centres, and until the necessary repairs and modifications by the State Buildings Department to fit the building for the purpose are completed, the Provincial Council rented temporary premises where work began during the latter part of 1934.

As regards the Child Welfare Centre at Akhmîm, it was very difficult to find convenient premises in the *bander*, until one of the inhabitants built a big house and let it out to the Administration for the purpose. Work is expected to begin early in 1935.

The total number of confinements undertaken by the Child Welfare Centres was 40,293, as against 34,870 during last year. The number of old pregnant women who attended at the various centres was 242,495, as against 227,189 in 1933. The number of new pregnant women was 47,129, as against 47,622 in 1933.

898,577 children attended these centres, as against 749,187 during the previous year, exclusive of 160,148 sick children who came for treatment in 1934 and 85,443 in 1933.

50,303 blood specimens were examined for Wassermann reaction during the year, as against 45,031 during last year. Of the 50,303 specimens 4,528 were found positive.

Dayas (MIDWIVES) SCHOOLS

The number of schools for *Dayas* during this year remains the same as last year, no new schools having been opened during the year. During 1934, the Cairo *Dayas* School of the Kitchener's Memorial Hospital attended 2,163 deliveries, of which 2,138 were at homes and 25 at the school, besides numerous home visits during puerperium. 300 *Dayas* have been authorized to practise midwifery this year. Inspectresses of *Dayas* are continually inspecting the work of *Dayas* throughout the country. Following reports submitted by these inspectresses, steps are taken to withdraw permits of *Dayas* who fail to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Department. 114 permits were withdrawn from *Dayas* in 1934 and 81 *Dayas* died during the same year.

The Department expects the time will come when new graduates will take the place of the old *Dayas* in Egypt.

SEA-SIDE SANATORIA

25 children suffering from tuberculous diseases, other than pulmonary tuberculosis, were admitted to the Alexandria Sea-side Sanatorium during 1934.

There were 25,281 out-patients, of whom 16,183 were new and 9,098 old patients. It must be pointed out that the patients usually remain under treatment for long periods, sometimes exceeding a year, owing to the nature of their illness.

FOUNDLINGS HOMES

At the request of the Ministry of the Interior, steps were taken to enlarge the Cairo Foundlings Home. A sanitary house, surrounded by a large garden, situated on the Pyramids Avenue, was leased by the Department during the year to accommodate weaned children of more than two years of age. 51 children are now accommodated in this Home and they are visited and examined daily by the Doctor in charge of the Foundlings Home. There are, besides, 171 infants with wet nurses. They are also visited by the Doctor who advises and instructs the wet nurses on hygienic methods of feeding and looking after them.

The following is a statement of the children admitted to the Foundlings Homes during 1934 :—

A.—Cairo Foundlings Home:

Foundlings admitted during 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
„ remaining from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
„ died during 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ remaining on December 31, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
„ with wet nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
„ in wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

B.—Alexandria Hospital Foundlings Home :

Foundlings admitted during 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ remaining from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
„ died during 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ remaining on December 31, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89

CHILDREN DISPENSARIES

Two children dispensaries only remain: one at Port Said and the other at Shebin el-Kom.

The following is a statement of the work done in each :—

Locality	Number of Patients' Visits		Number of Working Days	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Port Said	33,014	37,862	330	300
Shebin el-Kom	48,932	52,353	301	300

CHILDREN WARDS IN HOSPITALS

Section	Number of Patients' Visits	
	1933	1934
Alexandria Children Section	23,143	14,307
Benha Children Section	22,279	20,448
Assiut Children Section	24,415	24,985

TABLE NO. 37.—SHOWING STATISTICS REGARDING THE WORK DONE AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1934, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1933.

Cases	1933	1934
Old pregnant	227,189	242,495
New pregnant	47,622	47,129
Pregnants suffering from gonorrhœa	36	5
Blood specimens taken	45,031	50,303
Children attended the centres	749,187	898,577
" " " out-patients departments	85,443	160,148
Circumcision operations	3,316	2,409
Infants vaccinated against small-pox	61,690	31,108
" " " diphtheria	15,125	12,551
Confinements undertaken by Mowallidas	16,156	19,814
" " by Assistant Mowallidas	18,437	20,271
" " by Medical Officers	277	208
" " from outside (not registered)	2,875	3,203
Total number of confinements	34,870	40,293
Registered pregnant not confined by child welfare centres... ..	845	850
Cases of confinements referred to hospitals	658	764
Confinements taking place before arrival of child welfare centres staff	3,949	4,812
Still-births at full term	455	499
Premature still-births (during first 3 months)	156	98
" " " (during second 3 months)	135	160
" " " (after the sixth month)	93	171
Mothers deaths caused by delivery	6	12
Infantile deaths in the first month of age	480	636
Medical Officers visits to sick confined women	1,714	1,965
" " " " " pregnants	221	165
" " " " " children	245	215
Mowallidas visits to pregnant in the ninth month	25,482	24,629
" " to puerperal mothers	260,433	276,641
" " other visits	18,923	19,213
House visits by female health visitors to pregnant	22,530	21,731
" " " " " to children	39,475	35,839
Other visits	23,731	28,229
Cases of eclampsia	24	21
" breaking of uterus	—	213
" placenta proevia	—	23
" puerperal sepsis	20	23
Urine samples taken	189,219	199,373
Samples found to contain albumen before delivery	6,793	5,546
" " " glucose " " 	440	344
Lectures delivered by Medical Officers	4,224	4,898
" " by Mowallidas	5,839	5,852
" " by female health visitors on nutrition	5,889	6,135
" " " " " clothes	2,935	6,297
" " " " " cleanliness and hygiene of children and mothers	5,699	6,253
Kilos of milk contributed to mothers and children	9,868	4,858
Number of ready-made clothes contributed to mothers and children	1,407	896
" metres of cloth contributed to mothers and children	2,379	12,112

CHAPTER VI
SOCIAL HYGIENE

1.—Skin and Venereal Diseases

LOCK HOSPITALS AND SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

The number of venereal diseases units remains the same this year, as last year.

The following table No. 38 shows the distribution of these units in Governorate and Provinces :—

TABLE No. 38.

Governorate or Province	Hospitals	Clinics
Cairo	1	3
Alexandria	1	2(a)
Port Said	—	1
Suez	1(b)	1
Damietta	—	—
Gharbia	—	1
Dakahlia... ..	—	1
Qaliubia	—	—
Sharqia	—	1
Behera	—	1
Menoufia... ..	—	1
Giza	—	—
Fayoum	—	1
Beni Suef	—	1
Minia	—	1
Assiut	—	1
Girga	—	2
TOTAL	3	18

(a) These two clinics are maintained by Alexandria Municipality.
(b) A separate section annexed to Suez General Hospital.

TREATMENT

The Department continues to provide these clinics with modern drugs, instruments and electric apparatus, *e.g.* diathermy, pantostat, ultra-violet, and darkfield apparatus in order that they may compete with similar clinics in foreign countries. The work in these clinics is carried out by specially qualified doctors.

The number of patients attending these clinics is in constant increase, as shown in the following table No. 39 :—

TABLE No. 39.

Years	Number of Units	New patients	Number of Visits
1930	14	29,101	231,228
1931	14	30,445	259,248
1932	16	34,219	365,192
1933	16	65,155	545,680
1934	16	77,315	610,652

The following table No. 40 shows the total number of patients treated for venereal diseases in the General, District, Village, and Lock Hospitals ; and in the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1934 :—

TABLE No 40.

	In-patients Sections			Out-patients Sections		
	Gonor-rhoea	Syphilis	Total	Gonor-rhoea	Syphilis	Total
General and District Hospitals ...	1,037	839	1,876	717	7,927	8,644
Lock Hospitals	1,179	2,358	3,537	—	14,561	14,561
Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics	—	—	—	19,218	30,202	49,420
Village Hospitals	—	—	—	776	4,975	5,751
TOTAL	2,216	3,197	5,413	20,711	57,665	78,376

Tables Nos. 41, 42 and 43 give detailed statistics on the following :—

(1) Number of new cases and visits to the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1934.

(2) Number of venereal diseases cases treated at the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1934.

(3) Number of patients who completed their course of treatment at the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics and those who ceased to attend before completion of their treatment during 1934.

TABLE No. 42

TABLE NO. 42.—SHOWING NUMBER OF VENEREAL DISEASES CASES

Clinic	GONORRHOEA									
	Acute		Chronic		Total		Primary		Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
yeda Zeinab	1,085	872	352	1,976	1,437	2,848	233	59	245	276
ptieh	1,666	409	487	1,884	2,153	2,293	762	88	310	132
Gamalieh	868	955	442	1,609	1,310	2,564	141	27	110	60
Mansoura	163	38	158	359	321	397	240	4	286	145
Zagazig	119	28	28	24	147	52	56	3	71	57
Suez... ..	140	21	62	550	202	571	32	—	28	18
Tanta	315	57	182	1,368	497	1,425	146	8	67	31
Port Said	317	113	166	366	483	479	204	36	239	220
Damanhour	67	46	22	53	89	99	57	7	87	50
Shebin el-Kom	78	11	47	130	125	141	81	2	186	143
Fayoum	152	144	49	109	201	253	160	87	193	206
Sohag	71	30	56	88	127	118	59	10	152	172
Girga	37	4	16	6	53	10	45	3	250	234
Assiut	144	39	34	25	178	64	135	8	424	243
Minia	137	27	33	44	170	71	36	11	45	26
Beni Suef	134	90	80	36	214	126	187	15	92	38
TOTAL	5,493	2,884	2,2	8,627	7,707	11,511	2,574	368	2,785	2,051

Total	Gonorrhoea		
	Male	Female	Total
77,315	7,707	11,511	19,218
Percentage	40 %	60 %	—

TABLE NO. 43.—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO COMPLETED THEIR COUISE OF TREATMENT AT THE VENEREA

Clinic	PATIENTS COMPLETED TREATMENT									
	Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other Diseases			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Sayed Zeinab	1,565	1,999	3,564	998	1,213	2,211	579	152	731	6,506
Saptieh	1,162	862	2,024	183	75	258	1,349	1,208	2,557	4,839
Gamalieh	736	440	1,176	200	233	433	1,025	1,050	2,075	3,684
Mansoura	574	316	590	1,157	1,204	2,361	198	56	254	3,205
Zagazig	13	—	13	—	1	1	1,064	758	1,822	1,836
Suez... ..	120	300	420	90	92	182	201	99	300	902
Tanta	315	427	742	510	867	1,377	187	13	200	2,319
Port Said	20	37	57	35	72	107	174	117	291	455
Damanhour	62	71	133	243	298	541	1,303	1,275	2,578	3,252
Shebin el-Kom	37	21	58	152	85	237	46	27	73	368
Fayoum	108	150	258	190	273	463	201	294	495	1,216
Sohag	108	80	188	139	276	415	355	278	633	1,236
Girga	47	10	57	759	976	1,735	39	22	61	1,853
Assiut	30	34	64	181	231	412	1,013	770	1,783	2,259
Minia	3	48	51	8	4	12	2,300	3,093	5,393	5,456
Beni Suef	52	28	80	29	17	46	83	2	85	211
TOTAL	4,652	4,823	9,475	4,874	5,917	10,791	10,117	9,214	19,331	39,597
PERCENTAGE	—	—	24%	—	—	27%	—	—	49%	—

TREATED AT THE SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS DURING 1934.

SYPHILIS										OTHER DISEASES					
Tertiary		Latent		Hereditary		Nervous		Total		Chancroid		Other Venereal Diseases		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
183	194	716	653	85	361	36	17	1,498	1,560	190	12	494	158	684	170
50	13	548	541	59	75	16	2	1,745	851	384	82	1,805	1,420	2,189	1,502
76	37	228	291	55	94	40	21	650	530	318	43	1,731	1,890	2,019	1,933
156	123	453	681	308	566	14	6	1,457	1,525	262	65	536	256	798	321
34	59	43	123	19	22	5	2	228	266	17	—	1,519	1,147	1,536	1,147
30	31	83	82	38	77	5	1	216	209	20	2	235	146	255	148
129	52	417	1,273	65	68	—	—	824	1,432	134	5	78	12	212	17
51	59	279	675	280	374	16	11	1,069	1,375	61	1	174	117	235	118
92	76	92	172	47	61	7	2	382	368	69	1	1,360	1,384	1,429	1,385
67	35	36	124	34	61	2	—	406	365	3	—	796	1,053	799	1,053
231	356	132	247	321	521	8	8	1,045	1,425	3	—	689	697	692	697
266	415	355	1,123	144	328	26	12	1,002	2,060	25	—	406	319	431	319
98	125	270	569	189	342	12	9	864	1,282	6	—	37	26	43	26
143	144	935	1,601	20	21	17	13	1,674	2,030	32	—	1,102	871	1,134	871
13	20	455	609	84	93	7	1	640	760	12	4	2,340	3,143	2,352	3,147
22	19	21	27	12	31	—	—	334	130	21	2	179	1	200	3
1,641	1,758	5063	8,791	1760	3,095	211	105	14,034	16,168	1,557	217	13,481	12,640	15,038	12,857

Syphilis			Other Diseases		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
14,034	16,168	30,202	15,038	12,857	27,895
46 %	54 %	—	53 %	47 %	—

DISEASES CLINICS AND THOSE WHO CEASED TO ATTEND BEFORE COMPLETION OF THEIR TREATMENT DURING 1934.

PATIENTS WHO CEASED TO ATTEND BEFORE COMPLETION OF THEIR TREATMENT									
Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other Diseases			Grand Total
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
328	312	640	266	302	568	67	11	78	1,286
793	1,313	2,106	1,291	600	1,891	774	268	1,042	5,039
1,986	1,794	3,780	804	952	1,756	3,494	2,588	6,082	11,618
47	81	128	230	292	522	—	—	—	650
129	34	163	151	182	333	155	131	286	782
40	98	138	49	51	100	35	25	60	298
182	998	1,180	314	565	879	25	4	29	2,088
60	92	152	237	351	588	—	—	—	740
27	28	55	139	70	209	126	110	236	560
113	96	209	324	255	579	138	54	192	980
196	297	493	465	547	1,012	132	191	323	1,828
—	—	—	131	262	393	76	41	117	510
6	—	6	105	306	411	4	4	8	425
164	73	237	862	867	1,729	121	101	222	2,188
147	23	170	594	700	1,294	—	—	—	1,464
41	33	74	85	51	136	69	1	70	280
4,259	5,272	9,531	6,047	6,353	12,400	5,216	3,529	8,745	30,676
—	—	31%	—	—	40%	—	—	29%	—

NEURO-SYPHILIS

Its prevalence. The relation between its prevalence and the arsenic treatment in connection with the constant increase of cases of this disease in Europe.

Almost all the units of the General Hospitals Section stated that there was no relation between the prevalence of this disease and the arsenic treatment.

The following are brief remarks of some of the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics in this respect :—

TABLE NO. 44.—SAYEDA ZEINAB CLINIC.

Year	Number of Syphilitic Patients		Neuro-Syphilitic Patients		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1930	1,093	987	7	4	0·6	0·5
1931	718	583	9	5	1·25	1·3
1932	701	509	11	6	1·6	1·5
1933	723	634	14	3	0·2	0·5
1934	1,498	1,560	36	17	2·4	1·1

The above table No. 44 shows that the ratio of the neuro-syphilitic patients to total syphilitic patients during the last five years varied between 0·6 per cent and 2·4 per cent amongst men and between 0·5 per cent and 1·5 per cent amongst women.

This denotes that the nervous cases which attend the clinic are very rare. Most of these cases take the appearance of vaso-neuro-syphilis including hemiplegia, association paralysis and facial paralysis. No cases of general paralysis of the insane or of tabes were seen during the last year at the clinic. Moreover, no cases which had previously been treated for syphilis developed neuro-syphilitic symptoms. The clinic concludes that so far, the arsenic treatment has not caused an increase of neuro-syphilitic cases.

Minia Clinic.

8 neuro-syphilitic cases have attended the clinic this year. Of these cases three developed skin eruption. The arsenic treatment was consequently stopped and the patients were given intramin and sod. thiosulph. injections. Of the other complications, jaundice was easily treated.

The arsenic treatment is entirely suppressed in cases which develop arsenic complications even after the disappearance of these complications. Such patients are given bismuth instead, although it is slow in action.

Assiut Clinic.

The following remarks are concluded from the observation of cases encountered during the last five years :

There were 96 neuro-syphilis cases encountered amongst a total of 16,350 patients treated for syphilis during the last five years. It was observed that the ages of 72 of the neuro-syphilis cases (*i.e.* 75 per cent) varied between 40–70 or 6–25 years. On enquiry, it was found that none of the 72 cases was ever given arsenical treatment before. This was probably due to the fact that the majority were of the poorer farmers who never heard of the modern methods of treatment of syphilis, or who never had the opportunity of visiting a hospital for treatment, or who had contracted the disease long before the advent of arsenical treatment. Besides, none of the syphilis cases which had a complete or partial course of treatment at the clinic developed symptoms of neuro-syphilis.

It appears that the increase in neuro-syphilis cases treated with arsenical compounds observed in other countries, has no resemblance in this country. Perhaps that increase is due to excessive drinking and smoking or due to the nature of industries in these countries where the workmen are exposed to chronic intoxication with poisonous metals and chemicals which they inhale during the performance of their work ; or perhaps it is due to extreme bodily exhaustion or worries brought about by illness or unemployment or by the complicated way of living of the present generation.

Most of the nervous cases observed such as optic atrophy, tabes or syphilis of the brain were patients who had never profited by the modern methods of treatment.

Mansoura Clinic.

It has been observed that after the use of salvarsan in the treatment of syphilis, many cases developed neuro-syphilis symptoms either during treatment or directly after.

It was first thought that these symptoms were due to salvarsan and its ill effect on the nervous system. But it was soon discovered that the symptoms either greatly improved or totally disappeared after a severe course of treatment with salvarsan. This condition may be called “salvarsanovocation of neuro-syphilis.” There is no doubt that the continued psychological disorder caused by the bad economical conditions and state of inconsistency of many European countries after the Great War, are often responsible for the spread of neuro-syphilis there.

It should also be noted that neuropathic persons are most exposed to infection with neuro-syphilis than others.

Damamhor Clinic.

Neuro-syphilis cases are divided into two parts :

(a) The nervous cases which appear in the advanced stages of syphilis, generally in the secondary and tertiary stages (b) and the late cases which are namely called para-syphilis.

There is no doubt that salvarsan has an advantageous effect on the former, and no effect on the latter.

It was supposed that the use of salvarsan produced these nervous symptoms, but the M.O. of Damamhour Clinic is of contradictory opinion, as most of the patients who attended the Clinic suffering from advanced neuro-syphilis were either those who were never treated or who did not complete their course of treatment.

Sometimes nervous symptoms appeared in the second stage, during treatment, but this did not prevent the treatment being continued, as these symptoms surely disappeared before the end of treatment. This proves that these symptoms were caused by syphilis and not by the use of salvarsan. If it is claimed that neuro-syphilis cases increased during late years, this is surely due to the fact that the statistics were done for patients who did not complete their treatment or who were not properly treated.

Treatment of Seamen at the Egyptian Ports.

Reference was made in last year's Report to the part this Country has taken towards the execution of the Brussels Agreement of December 1924, regarding the free treatment of seamen suffering from venereal diseases at the ports, although that Agreement has not yet been signed by the Egyptian Government.

Egypt has since carried out very valuable work in response to the call of the Committee charged with the execution of the said Agreement. Besides furnishing it with the names of the Egyptian Ports where treatment is available for seamen, the following measures were taken to facilitate their treatment.

(1) Personal cards carried by sick seamen were printed bearing the international badge for combating venereal diseases with the word “Egypt” in English and Arabic on both sides of the badge. Instructions to seamen were printed, in the important European languages, on the cover of these cards. The venereal diseases clinics at the Egyptian Ports have been supplied with sufficient quantities of these cards.

This system of cards besides showing the date of infection of the seamen ensures the continuous treatment of each case, which are the chief objects of the Brussels Agreement.

(2) Posters indicating the addresses of venereal diseases clinics in Egyptian Ports, the roads leading to them as well as their working hours have been printed in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Arabic languages and hung on visible places at the ports.

(3) Pamphlets were printed in various languages for distribution to seamen on their arrival at the ports acquainting them with the free treatment available at the clinics.

The Office International d'Hygiene Publique constantly communicates to the Department the best methods facilitating the treatment of seamen and for the execution of the Agreement.

It is to be stated here, with great pleasure, that Egypt has satisfactorily carried this Agreement into effect.

The following table shows the number of seamen treated in Egyptian Ports during 1934, their nationalities and the diseases for which they were treated :—

TABLE NO. 45.—SHOWING THE DISEASES TREATED.

Clinic	Gonorrhoea	Gon. and soft Chancre	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Other Venereal Diseases	Total
Alexandria Municipality (1)...	2	1	1	2	—	6
" " (2)...	3	—	—	—	1	4
Port Said	—	—	2	—	—	2
Suez	5	—	14	—	—	19
TOTAL	10	1	17	2	1	31

TABLE NO. 46.—SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEAMEN TREATED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

Egyptian	Greek Origin, Egyptian Subject	Greek	English	French	Belgian	Chinese	Total
24	1	1	2	1	1	1	31

Expenses.

The upkeep of Hod-el-Marsoud and Gabbari Lock Hospitals amounted to L.E. 10,239. 156 milliems, whereas the upkeep of the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics amounted to L.E. 17,769.488 milliems.

2.—Tuberculosis Branch

NEW UNITS

It has been decided to establish two new chest diseases dispensaries, one in Khalifa Quarter of Cairo and the other in Assiut. It is anticipated that they will be inaugurated early in 1935.

FOUAD SANATORIUM, HELWAN

The situation of the Sanatorium is on the east side of Helwan in a healthy elevated locality.

It is destined for the treatment of chest diseases (especially pulmonary tuberculosis), provided the chest condition is curable or greatly amenable.

Pulmonary cases which could be treated with advantage in the Sanatorium are the following :—

(1) Persons having tuberculous lesions of recent origin, revealed by haemoptysis pleurisy, positive sputum analysis, etc.

(2) Tuberculous lesions more grave than those previously mentioned but strictly affecting one lung and suitable for “ Artificial Pneumothorax ” treatment.

The Sanatorium when first attached to the Department contained 288 beds which have been increased up to 400 beds, and arrangements will be made if possible to increase this accommodation at the rate of 50-100 beds per year up to 1,000 beds.

At the beginning of the year 1934, there were 262 in-patients at the Sanatorium. During the year, 979 patients were admitted and 897 were discharged, the number of inmates on Dec. 31, 1934 being 344. The following table No. 47 shows details of the main treatment given to patients discharged from the Sanatorium during the year 1934 :—

TABLE No. 47.

Treatment	Number
Art. Pneum.—new cases—(Unilateral) (number of refills exceeds 2,000)	75
Art. Pneum.—new cases—(Bilateral).	2
Phrenic Evulsions	170
Oleo thorax—new cases	6
Rib Resections and Drainage	6
Lipiodol injections (diagnostic)	1
Jacobeaus Operations (Cautery of adhesions) (New Diathermy apparatus was not available yet and hence operation was not attempted often)... ..	2
Gold Treatment (Number of cases)	183

THE NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AT ABBASSIA

The male wards of the new Tuberculosis Hospital-Sanatorium at Abbassia have been completed.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

The number of patients seeking treatment during the year at the chest diseases units of the Section was 33,461, of whom 1,563 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 1,057 had tubercle bacilli in their sputum ; 506 were diagnosed positive by X-Rays and 1,391 were kept under observation ; the remainder were found to be suffering from other diseases.

The great increase in the number of patients applying for treatment during the year is due to the increased confidence of the public in these dispensaries.

The main lines of treatment are by Tuberculin (Bacillary Emulsion), Solganol B. Oleosum, and Pneumotherax.

TUBERCULIN

Of 611 cases treated by Tuberculin, 187 (30·6 per cent) increased in weight ; 335 (54·8 per cent) remained stationary ; and 89 (14·6 per cent) deteriorated. Tuberculin may be considered as a valuable treatment in some cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

SOLGANOL B.

Gold salts have also been used in the form of Solganol B. Oleosum as being more suitable for use in the out-patients dispensaries than salts in aqueous solution which require to be given intravenously, but the number of patients treated in this way is too small to enable a considered opinion to be given.

SANOCRY SIN

Sanocrysin was also used in the treatment of tuberculosis in some of the chest diseases dispensaries, but owing to the failure of patients to attend regularly for treatment, the results were inconclusive.

PNEUMOTHORAX

867 cases of Pneumothorax were refilled at the chest diseases dispensaries during the year with satisfactory results, and 53 cases of Pneumothorax were induced.

MANTOUX TEST

Most children applying for treatment have the Mantoux test carried out. If found positive, they are X-rayed and kept under observation where possible.

HOUSE VISITS

3,104 home visits were paid by the health visitors to the houses of patients. The health visitors make certain that the sputum vessel containing an antiseptic solution, (which is provided gratis by the Department) is used habitually by the patient. They also lay stress on the isolation of the patient in a separate bed, and where possible in a separate room to prevent the spread of the disease. Where possible the patient is also advised to exchange his non-hygienic residence for a more hygienic one.

SOME OTHER PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES

Through the co-operation of the Health Inspectorates of Cairo City and the Provinces, notifications of those dying of tuberculosis are now sent to the Endemic Diseases Section and every effort is made by the various dispensaries to establish contact with the families of the deceased in order to prevent the spread of the disease within the family.

The dispensaries also advise patients who are brought into contact with the public (such as milk or food vendors) to hand over the conduct of the business to a non-tuberculous member of the same family.

3.—Ankylostoma Branch

The total number of patients seeking treatment at the ankylostoma and bilharzia units during this year was 665,799, as compared with 720,431 during the previous year. The number of patients treated for bilharziasis was 311,067, the number of injections given being 2,541,201, while the number of new patients treated for helminthiasis was 203,826.

The falling off in the attendance of patients during the current year was due to :—

(a) The excessive flood in the Nile, necessitating the forced labour of the fellahin to preserve the river embankments.

(b) The infection of the cotton crop with cottonworm and the occupation of the fellahin in eliminating the pest.

4.—Leprosy Branch

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

The number of new patients seeking treatment during the year was 1,273, the number found positive for leprosy being 618. The total number of patients on the registers of leprosy units has been diminishing. The reasons for this diminution are :—

The treatment of leprosy being of a prolonged character, many lepers who do not recover during the first year of treatment, discontinue attending the units.

The total number of patients applying for treatment at the leprosy units since the inauguration of the Leprosy Branch is 7,080. Of this number, 2,780 were found positive.

ABU-ZAABAL LEPER COLONY

On January 1, 1935, there were 151 male lepers accommodated in Abu-Zaabal Leper Colony. It has been proposed by the Section to build four additional dormitory blocks to accommodate 400 patients, the estimated cost of which is L.E. 20,000.

The construction of staff-quarters at Abu-Zaabal Leper Colony has now been completed and the majority of the staff are now in residence at the colony.

CAIRO LEPROSY HOSPITAL

On January 1, 1935, there were 57 female lepers accommodated in Cairo Leprosy Hospital.

INCREASING DOSE OF HYDNOCARPUS OIL

For the general convenience of patients in Cairo Leprosy Hospital the dose of Hydnocarpus oil was increased from 2.c.c. twice a week to 5 c.c. once a week with satisfactory results.

DRUGS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

Hydnocarpus (*Anthelmintica*) oil from Siam is now used exclusively in the units of the Section as being both cheap and satisfactory. The use of ethyl esters has been abandoned for reasons of economy.

Ethyl esters were formerly used in the cold weather on account of their fluidity, Hydnocarpus oil being solid in Egypt at this period of the year. In order to obviate this difficulty, instructions were issued to all the units to heat the oil in a water-bath to blood heat and by this expedient the oil is used throughout the year.

ECONOMY

Hydnocarpus oil was previously purchased by the Section already sterilised in bottles, but during the last two years arrangements have been made by the Section to purchase the oil in bulk in drums from Siam at about one-third the price in bottles. The oil is now sterilised in Abu-Zaabal Leper Colony and there filled into bottles for distribution to all leprosy units.

5.—Ophthalmic Section

New Units.

During this year, the following Ophthalmic Units were opened :—Two permanent Government Ophthalmic Hospitals — one at Samalout and the other at Edfina — and five Ophthalmic Branches in the Markaz Hospitals at Deirut, Wasta, Senbellawain, Sherbeen and Tala. Thus the number of Ophthalmic Units reached 64 (of which 50 are permanent and 14 travelling). This number shows an increase of seven units over that of 1933 and 41 units over that of 1923.

OPHTHALMIC UNITS PROVIDED FOR IN THE BUDGET OF 1935–1936

(1) *An Ophthalmic Hospital at Kafr el-Sheikh.*

This project will be put into adjudication in May 1935 ; and the building is expected to be completed before the end of the financial year 1935–1936.

This hospital, after being built and equipped at the expense of the Gharbia Provincial Council, will be handed over to the Department of Public Health for maintenance.

The running expenses have been granted in the Budget of the Department.

(2) *Three New Ophthalmic Branches in the Following Markaz Hospitals.*

Shebeen el-Kanater, Koos, and Balyana ; these are expected to be opened before the end of 1935.

(3) *Two Ophthalmic Clinics in the Government Primary Schools.*

According to the principle of generalising the Ophthalmic Treatment in the Government Primary Schools, this treatment will be commenced in two more schools at Cairo as from the beginning of the School-Session 1935-1936.

(4) *Enlargement of the Ophthalmic Hospital at Benha.*

This hospital has become inadequate to accommodate the large number of attending patients, and it has, therefore, been decided to enlarge it. The local authorities have supported the Government in the credit required for this project. The State Buildings Department will shortly start the building which will later be equipped by the Public Health Department.

(5) *Increase of Beds in Princess Fawkieh Ophthalmic Hospital at Rod el-Farag.*

The number of patients, attending this hospital, has so increased that the beds have become inadequate to meet the requirements of treatment ; thus it has been decided to increase 59 more beds, making thereby a total number of 165 beds. The credit for this purpose has been granted.

OPHTHALMIC PROJECTS PROVIDED FOR IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, 1935-1939

- (1) Seven permanent ophthalmic hospitals.
- (2) Twenty ophthalmic branches in the General and Markaz hospitals.
- (3) Enlargement of 12 of the present ophthalmic hospitals.
- (4) A new travelling ophthalmic hospital.
- (5) Six ophthalmic clinics in Government Primary Schools.

These projects will be carried out at the expense of both the Government and the Provincial Councils. A law has been recently passed reserving 20 per cent of the income of Provincial Councils for Medical and Sanitary purposes.

CLINICAL WORK

The following table No. 48 shows the clinical work done in the year 1934, as compared with that of 1933 :—

TABLE No. 48.

Work	1933	1934	Average Increase in 1934
			%
New patients... ..	825,304	928,215	12
In-patients	25,728	27,860	8
Operations	277,424	305,206	10
Out-patients' attendances	6,677,911	7,251,382	9

BLINDNESS

The number of patients who were found blind in one or both eyes, excluding cataract cases causing blindness, was 55,575 or 5·9 per cent of all patients examined at the Ophthalmic Hospitals. By adding the cataract cases causing blindness, the percentage becomes 6·2.

The pathological causes of blindness are given in detail in the Report of the Ophthalmic Hospitals Section for 1934, where it is shown that acute ophthalmias form 81 per cent of all causes. The gonococcus is still the predominant factor of infection with acute ophthalmias — its percentage to total of microbes being 42.

AGE OF PATIENTS

Out of 928,215 new patients treated, 56,437 or 6·08 per cent were under the age of one year — 293,761 or 31·65 per cent from one to fifteen years of age and 529,931 or 57·09 per cent from one to thirty years of age. This fact shows that the mass of people recognises the importance of ophthalmic treatment for infants, children and youths.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Ophthalmic examination, inspection and treatment are, at present, carried out in 32 Government Primary Schools.

10,459 pupils were examined, of whom 98 per cent were found to be suffering from trachoma in its various stages. About 41 per cent of these were in the serious stages of the disease (trachoma I and II). As a result of ophthalmic treatment the latter percentage fell to 20.

In this connection it is to be noted that in Government Schools, the most correct percentage of the prevalence of trachoma among school pupils, can be obtained.

This is due to the fact that the examination and treatment are carried out in such schools regularly and permanently on pupils who are always under the supervision of treating doctors.

Pupils of 42 other Primary Schools and Kuttabs belonging to the Provincial Councils in Markazes (Districts) where permanent or travelling ophthalmic hospitals exist, received ophthalmic treatment at these hospitals, *i.e.* an increase of four school units over those of the previous year.

EXPENDITURE

The upkeep of ophthalmic hospitals during the year 1934, including the cost of administration and expense of ophthalmic clinics in Primary Schools, amounted to L.E. 83,950. The daily cost of maintenance of one out-patient was 10·55 mills. The in-patient cost, in addition, about 21 milliems daily for food.

ACCOMMODATION

The number of beds reached 1,466, *i.e.* an increase of 158 beds over last year. Of these, 95 beds were placed in new units, and 63 were added to old units.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

During April 1934 the number of Medical Officers who have undergone post-graduate courses in Ophthalmology was 22. Of 12 inspected in the preliminary clinical course 6 passed.

During October there were 19. 4 were inspected in the preliminary course and 3 of them passed. Of 9 inspected in the final clinical course, 8 passed. Those who failed for the second time were transferred to other branches of the Department.

PROVIDING THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS WITH UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES

The Department is taking special interest in providing the ophthalmic hospitals with up-to-date appliances.

6.—Lunacy Division

A great deal has been done during the past few years — and is still in progress — of removing the roofs of the old buildings at Abbassia Hospital and replacing them by ferro-concrete; many of the old and insanitary buildings having been converted into good, airy, hygienic sections.

Two new sections at Abbassia and two others at Khanka are in course of construction; each is calculated to hold 60 patients.

Nevertheless, these hospitals are grossly overcrowded and more accommodation for mental cases is urgently required to correspond with the increasing population and the progress of educational and social standards.

DRUGS

There were only 12 cases of “ Drug insanity ” and 9 of “ Drug Intoxication ” during the year under review — as compared in 1933 to 77 and 23 respectively.

There were, besides, 85 cases of insanity accentuated by the use of drugs.

All 12 cases of drug insanity were *Alcoholic*, with the exception of 2 which had partaken of Hashish with Alcohol ; and it is worthy of notice that in all other cases of “ Drug Intoxication ” or “ Insanity accentuated by the use of drugs ” *Alcohol* ranks foremost, either exclusively or with some other drug or drugs.

PYROTHERAPY

An experiment was made this year of giving a course of artificial temperatures to 172 selected cases, the drug most commonly used being Sulphosin — a mixture of sulphur and oil. In some cases the rapid improvements were startling and were maintained. These cases were discharged recovered, their subsequent history confirming this. Others relapsed again to their formal mental state.

The opinion formed was that the earlier the treatment the better the prospects, but as this is common in lunacy, too much weight cannot be placed on it.

THE TREATMENT OF GENERAL PARALYSIS BY THE INDUCTION OF MALARIA

The induction of Malaria for General Paralysis has been conducted as usual. It was noted, however, that this disease can more certainly be produced in the white races than in the coloured, many of whom showed an inexplicable and repeated immunity to this disease.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Patients are persuaded to work as much as possible, for it has always been realised that work, especially agricultural, horticultural and constructive labour, has a great curative effect on disordered minds. There is naturally no compulsion and all work is voluntary. The great majority seem to enjoy their occupations.

Actually there are about 2,000 patients daily doing some kind of work in the asylums. They usually start with household work in the section: cleaning, making beds, etc. As they progress, they are drafted off to agriculture, tailoring, carpentry, the smithy, laundries, kitchens, bakeries, etc. The more demented tidy up, collect rubbish, pull rollers, gather pebbles for roads, water streets, etc., something which suits their dormant minds. Thus they get exercise in the open, their world is enlarged and they are more likely to sleep at night and have less opportunity of brooding over their delusions.

AMUSEMENTS

The radio which has been installed at Abbassia Mental Hospital has been much appreciated by the patients and seems to have a soothing effect on the acute and noisy who usually stop to listen to it.

OUT-PATIENTS CLINIC

The out-patients clinic is still well attended, the number of persons is gradually increasing.

The ratio of the forms of mental disorders closely follow those of the certified admission.

The following tables Nos. 49 and 50 give the total admissions to Mental Hospitals and the forms of their Mental Disorders :—

TABLE NO. 49.—ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	Khanka	Abbassia			Total	Grand Total
	Males	Males	Females	Total		
In Hospitals on January 1, 1934	1,814	737	1,197	1,934	3,748	3,748
<i>Cases admitted</i>						
First admission	756	163	535	698	1,454	
Re-admission	225	46	156	202	427	
Voluntary admission	1	22	7	29	30	
TOTAL ADMISSIONS						1,911
TOTAL CASES TREATED IN THE YEAR						5,659
<i>Cases discharged or Dead</i>						
Recovered	46	11	10	21	67	
Relieved	493	93	328	421	914	
Not improved	87	17	84	101	188	
Not Insane	4	52	—	52	56	
Escaped	1	—	—	—	1	
Died	234	29	212	241	475	
TOTAL CASES DISCHARGED OR DEAD						1,701
Remaining in Hospitals on December 31, 1934	1,931	766	1,261	2,027	3,958	3,958
Average daily number resident	1,876	753	1,216	1,969	3,845	
Persons admitted	956	170	679	849	1,805	
Maximum daily number resident	1,932	768	1,265	2,033	3,965	
Minimum " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,793	737	1,161	1,898	3,691	
Accommodation	1,380	441	814	1,255	2,635	

Note.—Transfers between the two mental hospitals during the year totalled 29 from each hospital to the other.

Abbassia Mental Hospital admits all female cases, all criminals for examination and report, and also all private, consular and Cairo cases.

Khanka Mental Hospital admits non-paying male patients, and accommodates the criminal lunatics.

TABLE NO. 50.—FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Form of Mental disorder	Khanka	Abbassia			Grand Total
	Males	Males	Females	Total	
Manic-depressive	109	25	188	213	322
Primary dementia	353	66	235	301	654
Secondary dementia	77	9	79	88	165
General paralysis	36	18	8	26	62
Drug insanity	9	3	—	3	12
Insanity with epilepsy	23	4	26	30	53
Paranoia	10	3	4	7	17
Amentias	253	29	32	61	314
Prison Psychosis	—	2	—	2	2
Confusional insanity	72	6	105	111	183
Post-febrile insanity	2	2	—	2	4
Post-encephalitic insanity	8	—	—	—	8
Drug-intoxication	4	3	2	5	9
TOTAL	956	170	679	849	1,805

CHAPTER VII

MEDICAL TREATMENT

General Hospitals Section

NEW UNITS

King's Hospital.

The Ministry of Wakfs handed over this Hospital to the Department on May 1, 1934. Since then the Department decided to effect certain indispensable repairs. It was originally proposed to establish a complete section for X-rays and electro-medical treatment, and to construct an upper story for the ophthalmic section, an out-patients department, and an accommodation for the Administrative Staff in order that it may take its worthy position among the hospitals of Cairo.

The Department also made up for the deficiency in the original staff which the Ministry of Wakfs insisted to retain by temporarily delegating gynaecologists, specialists in ear, nose and throat diseases, paediatrists, and European and Egyptian nurses and some other categories of employees who were urgently needed until a permanent staff could be appointed especially for this Hospital.

The following hospitals were opened for treatment :—

- 1.—Kom Hamada District Hospital as from September 24, 1934.
- 2.—Zawamil Village Hospital (Bilbeis District) as from March 12, 1934.
- 3.—El-Ghorayeb Village Hospital (Zifta District) as from April 7, 1934.

Mahmoudia Out-patients Clinic, (belonging to Behera Provincial Council) was put under the technical supervision of the Department as from January 15, 1934.

Mallawi Hospital was re-opened for in-patients as from December 22, 1934.

A section in Aswan Hospital has been fully equipped for dentistry and will be opened about the beginning of next year as an annex to that Hospital.

The State Buildings Department has completed this year the construction of the venereal diseases section, the mortuary, and the out-patients department of the new Tanta Hospital. It is hoped that these will be handed over to the Department early next year.

The Department handed over to the State Buildings Department the sites required for erecting the following hospitals :—

- 1.—District Hospitals at: Beba, Abu Tig, Ismailia and Nag Hamadi.
- 2.—Village Hospitals at: Beyala, el-Bagur, Shanshour, Sahragt el-Soghra, Kafr Sakr, Ibrahimieh, Badrashin, Abu Sir el-Malak, Lahon and Hour.

The necessary sites were chosen for the construction of the following hospitals :—

- 1.—District Hospitals at: Sennoures and Aga.
- 2.—Village Hospitals at: Basioun, Damat, Diarb Negm, Tal Arak, Barrage, Boush, Matartares, Deir Moas, Menshah and Seft Torab.

Units separated from the Department or closed down :—

1.—Kasr-el-Aini Hospital was separated from the Department as from May 1, 1934, having been annexed to the Egyptian University as from that date.

2.—Barrim Hospital — which was only for out-patients—was closed down owing to the demolished state of its buildings and treatment resumed at Kom Hamada District Hospital, in the vicinity, as from September 23, 1934.

The units maintained by the Department up till December 1934 are shown in the following table No. 51 :—

TABLE No. 51

Units	Existing up till 1925	Established during									Total	Altered or Abo- lished	Remain- ing
		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934			
Hospitals at capitals of Provinces and Governorates	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	20	1	19
Hospitals in chief towns of districts ...	5	2	1	1	1	15	13	5	2	1	46	(¹) 2	44
Village hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	5	22	7	12	3	2	51	(²) 1	50
Out-patient clinics ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	(³) 2	3
Number of beds ...	3,043	190	99	224	141	575	703	633	391	426	6,425	1,686	4,739

(¹) Mataria Hospital was converted into an ophthalmic hospital, and Barrim Hospital was cancelled owing to the opening of Kom Hamada Hospital.

(²) Edfina Village Hospital was converted into a district hospital.

(³) Tala and Fashn Out-patients Clinics were cancelled, having been replaced by two district hospitals.

(⁴) The number of beds remaining includes 200 beds in village hospitals.

The following beds were detached from the strength of the General Hospitals Section :—

1,591 Beds at Kasr el-Aini Hospitals

47 Beds at Maghagha Hospital

48 Beds being converted into 6 new ophthalmic sections

1,686 TOTAL

TREATMENT

The following table No. 52 shows the number of in and out-patients treated at the various hospitals and clinics during the last five years :—

TABLE No. 52.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
In-patients	85,311	95,765	110,626	116,591	107,005
Out-patients	1,148,178	1,649,526	2,058,404	2,333,105	2,316,480
Number of attendances to out-patients sections	2,523,928	3,623,050	4,617,699	5,214,443	4,711,137
Patients treated in village hospitals ...	163,125	376,391	542,830	669,290	817,022
Attendances to village hospitals	335,495	783,501	1,130,850	1,364,887	1,448,314

The following tables give details of the hospitals and patients treated therein during 1934.

TABLE No. 53.—SHOWING THE HOSPITALS AND PATIENTS TREATED THEREIN DURING 1934

Name of Hospital	Distribution of Beds										In-patients				Out-patients		
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class Special	3rd Class Ordinary	Children	Oph. Branch	Total Beds for Patients	Beds for Staff	Total Beds	Treated during the Year	Discharged during the Year			Remaining	New Cases	Old Cases	
											Cured	Relieved	Not Improved				Died
Alexandria ...	1	9	12	600	33	45	700	44	744	16,499	6,554	5,975	2,378	1,072	156,236	519,985	
King's ...	—	—	—	222	—	—	222	52	274	3,539	1,872	1,184	237	109	92,496	200,446	
Demerdash ...	3	12	—	69	—	16	100	35	135	2,111	1,479	395	97	56	54,183	168,724	
Tanta ...	1	2	—	170	—	—	173	4	177	7,273	2,634	3,924	287	270	67,344	126,593	
Port-Said ...	4	6	6	146	3	—	165	13	178	3,902	1,932	1,171	495	154	50,721	98,058	
Mansoura ...	1	7	—	162	—	—	170	3	173	3,954	2,822	692	72	247	65,801	93,658	
Zagazig ...	1	3	—	177	—	—	181	14	195	4,646	1,916	2,148	194	269	64,751	104,272	
Suez ...	1	9	—	115	2	25	156	8	164	3,766	2,451	995	93	90	33,694	59,588	
Benha ...	—	—	—	100	14	35	114	1	115	3,172	1,911	1,060	34	108	62,784	82,497	
Damietta ...	2	2	—	72	—	—	111	14	125	2,381	1,392	745	65	87	39,183	83,646	
Shebin el-Kom ...	1	1	—	92	—	—	94	1	95	2,292	1,098	987	13	135	34,672	73,909	
Damanhour ...	—	2	—	103	—	—	105	1	106	1,502	789	460	45	150	40,887	65,291	
Qaliub ...	1	2	—	72	—	—	75	3	78	1,838	1,119	553	20	79	54,151	113,138	
Mit Ghamr ...	—	—	—	35	—	10	45	4	49	1,302	849	317	6	94	63,800	144,085	
Tayeba ...	—	—	—	32	—	8	40	2	42	1,149	799	301	—	19	34,061	52,207	
Beni Suef ...	—	2	—	98	—	—	100	2	102	2,268	1,705	263	44	188	38,893	84,824	
Minia ...	1	1	—	83	—	—	85	2	87	1,871	1,379	369	22	42	43,400	95,068	
Fayoum ...	1	2	—	97	—	—	100	2	102	1,863	1,301	366	31	128	61,777	105,113	
Assiut ...	—	14	—	163	7	—	184	5	189	3,912	2,662	588	141	345	64,278	102,018	
El-Fikria ...	—	—	—	22	—	13	35	3	38	951	664	192	8	70	39,573	98,888	
Kena ...	—	—	—	90	—	—	91	2	93	1,461	964	306	69	62	34,408	48,139	
Sohag ...	—	2	—	93	—	—	95	6	101	1,608	1,057	326	53	113	41,111	72,507	
Isna ...	—	—	—	51	—	24	75	8	83	1,488	1,081	292	34	28	21,131	42,069	
Luxor ...	6	6	—	38	—	25	75	13	88	1,861	726	1,012	23	44	23,354	41,070	
Tahta ...	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	26	958	506	364	6	55	36,034	62,342	
Mallawy ...	—	—	—	12	—	11	23	2	25	11	—	—	1	—	30,994	53,067	
Niaghaghah ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,797	70,884	
Aswan ...	1	2	—	45	—	23	71	2	73	1,364	856	407	29	26	15,778	40,850	
Manzala ...	—	—	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	940	706	157	17	43	24,341	39,475	
Facus ...	—	—	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	1,332	1,038	188	14	65	34,477	66,675	
Desouk ...	—	—	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	962	789	104	2	41	34,198	62,335	

Rasheed	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	932	616	205	65	27	19	37,355	69,649											
Ashmoun	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	865	629	161	13	28	34	25,299	65,113											
El-Delingat	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	801	547	165	28	38	23	25,834	56,069											
Shubrakteet...	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	734	532	143	8	36	15	18,334	36,039											
Fareskour	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	897	492	250	83	56	16	25,255	48,002											
Sirbellawein...	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	1,272	917	291	1	46	17	32,745	50,522											
Tala	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	1,104	480	523	7	60	34	30,502	60,245											
Belbeis	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	720	465	195	5	39	16	18,626	55,314											
Zawiet el-Naoura	—	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	827	417	262	65	49	34	21,976	43,220											
Kafr el-Dawar	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	715	358	252	35	45	25	20,581	57,909											
Sherbeen	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	677	372	222	3	53	27	23,362	46,344											
Minia el-Kamh	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	872	634	199	6	19	14	23,886	42,573											
Mahalla el-Kobra	—	—	47	—	—	47	3	50	1,330	790	409	27	88	16	54,986	91,427											
Shebin el-Kanater	—	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	796	530	174	5	56	31	45,926	83,964											
Edfina	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	571	455	65	5	19	27	17,158	38,379											
Kom Hamada	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	180	134	14	3	4	25	31,707	58,732											
Kom Ombo	...	—	22	—	—	22	2	24	274	225	20	3	16	10	11,428	29,121											
Beni Mazar	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	796	541	102	40	80	33	19,785	35,323											
Edfu	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	626	404	170	33	6	13	16,584	32,179											
Akhmim	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	560	447	60	1	38	14	21,484	43,441											
El-Badary	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	844	661	124	4	29	26	30,279	54,664											
Sahil Selim	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	507	289	173	14	16	15	26,330	50,255											
Girga	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	892	629	159	21	43	40	35,797	71,571											
El-Saff	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	1,065	777	219	16	26	27	21,761	39,421											
El-Wasta	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	682	436	201	—	31	14	25,151	55,679											
Etsa	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	560	425	69	14	34	18	16,283	41,592											
Sanalout	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	641	272	301	7	42	19	16,969	38,786											
Deirut	...	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	1,062	598	296	23	118	27	39,811	61,471											
Baliana	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	1,058	662	330	11	38	17	32,473	69,810											
Qous	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	769	549	149	45	15	11	19,856	39,631											
El-Fashn	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	542	327	142	20	28	25	19,171	34,421											
Deshna	...	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	658	419	166	11	43	19	19,478	38,850											
Total ...																											
29												85	18	3,998	59	347	4,536	350	4,886	107,005	61,080	32,052	5,152	5,455	3,266	2,316,480	4,711,137

TOTAL ...

OPERATIONS AND X-RAYS EXAMINATIONS

The following table No. 54 shows the number of operations and X-rays examinations performed in hospitals during the last five years :—

TABLE No. 54.

Year					In-patients Operations	Out-patients Operations	Total	X-rays Examinations
1930					26,764	7,752	34,516	19,018
1931					36,542	20,608	57,150	25,150
1932					44,839	35,792	80,631	50,434
1933					48,911	36,134	85,045	72,376
1934					34,132	49,795	84,027	25,299

DEATHS

The following table No. 55 shows the number of in-patients treated during the last five years and the number of deaths in each year :—

TABLE No. 55.

Year					Number of In-patients	Number of Deaths	Percentage
1930					85,311	4,794	5·6
1931					95,765	5,473	5·7
1932					110,626	6,148	5·55
1933					116,591	6,453	5·53
1934					107,005	5,455	5·09

EXPENDITURE

The upkeep of general hospitals and district hospitals during this year amounted to L.E. 309,622. The following table No. 56 shows the total expenditure during the last five years and the average cost of upkeep of one patient :—

TABLE No. 56.

	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
Number of days of treatment	1,306,219		1,426,294		1,595,279		1,775,194		1,475,523	
Total Expenses	L.E. 273,440		L.E. 326,336		L.E. 355,025		L.E. 393,501		L.E. 309,622	
Cost of upkeep of one patient per diem ...	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Cost of upkeep of one patient per annum	—	209	—	228	—	222	—	220	—	210
	76	285	83	220	81	030	80	300	76	650
Average number of days stayed in hospital by each patient	Day 15·3		Day 14·9		Day 15·4		Day 15·2		Day 14·0	

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

In 1927 the Department set the basis for a constructive programme for the various sanitary and medical questions. It aimed at increasing the number of hospitals to meet the demands of the inhabitants. The part of the programme dealing with the General Hospitals Section is summarized in the following :

1.—Extension of hospitals at capitals of provinces, equipping them with modern appliances such as permanent and portable X-rays apparatus, ensuring the most modern methods of treatment in them, and constructing sections for the various branches of medicine with specialists appointed to each.

2.—Constructing a hospital in every district for the treatment of general diseases, skin and venereal diseases, ophthalmic diseases and parasitic diseases.

3.—Constructing a village hospital for every 30,000 inhabitants. These hospitals will do the work of out-patients clinics, *i.e.* rendering first aid and treatment of simple diseases. They will be provided with ambulances to convey patients, who need special treatment, to the general or district hospitals.

4.—The construction of gynaecologic and obstetric hospitals.

5.—The construction of venereal diseases hospitals.

6.—The construction of hospitals for combating and treatment of cancer.

7.—The introduction of out-patients clinics for the treatment of skin and venereal diseases to all localities requiring such clinics. These clinics will be constructed after the latest models in foreign countries.

The Department began in 1928-1929 executing this programme. It was anticipated to construct 50 district hospitals and 100 village hospitals in five years ; but the financial depression hindered the completion of this programme within the said period.

In 1934 that programme was altered, the following being added :—

1.—The construction of two hospitals in Tahta and Mallawi, each of a capacity of 50 beds.

2.—The construction of new sections of a capacity of 50 beds in each of the following hospitals : Assiut, Minia, Damanhour, Benha and Fayoum.

3.—The construction of 28 dental clinics to be annexed to the general hospitals.

4.—The construction of 50 clinics for the treatment of skin and venereal diseases.

5.—The construction of 10 X-rays sections in the general hospitals.

6.—The construction of a workshop for making artificial limbs to be attached to Alexandria Hospital.

7.—The purchase of 20 machines for producing light and lifting water for the district hospitals.

8.—Extension of every district hospital so as to hold 45 beds instead of 30 beds.

9.—The construction of new wards in the following hospitals : Alexandria, Demerdash, Assiut, Mansoura, Port Said and King's Hospitals.

The following table No. 57 shows the hospitals that were constructed and those remaining from that programme :—

TABLE NO. 57.

(1) District Hospitals

1928-1929		1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933	
Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt
Delingat. Desouq. Ashmoun. Manzala. Fagus.	Saff. Etsa. Beni Mazar Akhmim. Edfu.	Shibrakhit. Fariskour. Sinbellawin Tala. Belbeis.	Wasta. Samalot. Deirut. Baliana. Qous.	K.el-Dawar Sherbin. KafrZayat* Minia kamh Shibin Ka- natir.	Ayat * Beba * Fashn Abu Tig * Deshna	Et. Barud † Bilkas † Menouf † Aga * Abu Kebir† Helwan † Ismailia *	Osim † Sennouris * Manfalout†	Abu Homos † Atf † Talkha † Quesna † Dekernis † Toukh † Hehia †	Abnoub † Dalga † Nag Hamadi*

District hospitals constructed in addition to the programme : Edfina, Zawyet el-Naoura, Girga, Mahalla el-Kobra, Rashid, Badari, Sahel Selim, Kom Ombo, and Kom Hamada.

* Hospitals under construction.

† Hospitals without any action taken towards their construction.

(2) Village Hospitals

TABLE No. 57.—(contd.).

1928-1929		1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933	
Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt
Baltim. Hamoul.	Wardan.	Hosh Eisa.	Etfih.	Kafr Daoud.	Badrashin*	Basioun*	Boush*	Shabas Emeir†	Abu Ksah†
Kafr Rabi. Denshway. Sahragt el- Kobra.	Berkash.	Abul Matamir.	El-Borombol.	Khatatba*	Abul-Nomros*	Damat*	Ahnasia el-Ma- dina†	Tina†	Tobhar†
Kafr Shoukr.	Edwa.	Korashia.	Beni Mohamed.	Beyala*	Abu Sirel-Malak*	Diarb Negm*	Qombosh el- Hamra†	Badway†	El-Gharak-el Soltani†
Salhia.	Bartabat.	Mit Badr Halawa.	El-Maabda.	Kom el-Tawil.	Lahon*	Bayoum†	Samsata el- Wakf†	Zarka†	Kalamshah †
Geziret Seoud. Edku.	Kosia.	Shentena el- Hagar. Tafahna el-Azab Beni Ebeid.	Seflak. Galaweya. Nakada.	Bagour* Shanshour* Sahragt el- Soghra* Mit el-Amil*	Kalandoul. Hour* Motia.* Draw.	Tal Rak* Temai el-Amdid†	Roda (Fayoum)† Matartares*	Zawamel. Sanhoa†	El-Fant† Ektah†
	Deweir.	Mit Salsil.	Ballas.			Barrage* Aghour el- Kobra†	Bardanoha†	Nawa†	Nazlet el-Abid †
	Armant.	Qorein.	Sebaia.	Kafr Sakr*	Eklit*		Sandafa† Deir Moas*	Seriacos†	Balansoura† Geziret Shan- dawi†.
	Dabia.	Abou Hammad	Bosailia.	Ibrahimia* Ghorayeb.			Saft Torab* Menshah* Awlad Ali†		Nazza† Araba' el-Mad- fona† Kom Yacoub†

Village Hospitals constructed in addition to the Programme ; Damaro, Kafr el-Atrash, Dakalt, Faroukia and Zaafaran.
* Hospitals under construction.
† Hospitals without any action taken towards their construction.

FOOD POISONING

The number of cases of food poisoning admitted to hospitals amounted to 587. The following is a report from Mansoura Hospital on the subject :—

93 cases of food poisoning were admitted to hospital during 1934.

35 of the cases were poisoned by eating fish, and the rest from other food-stuffs.

Most of these cases entered the hospital in summer when food-stuffs deteriorate quickly. The symptoms varied according to the kind of food, the age of the patient, the emptiness of the stomach from food before the last meal and the amount of food taken by the patient.

The symptoms were mostly vomiting, diarrhoea, severe thirst, feeble and quick pulse, coldness of limbs, cold perspiration on the face, pain in the stomach, general exhaustion and continual decrease of the amount of urine amounting sometimes to complete retention.

Many of the patients were admitted to hospital under observation but developed no symptoms of intoxication while in hospital, because all the symptoms disappeared during the time between eating the deteriorated food and their admission to the hospital. Those patients amounted to 40 per cent of all the cases that were admitted into hospital. In fact, the relatively serious cases did not exceed 10 per cent. Of these only two died of uraemia caused by retention of the urine.

CHAPTER VIII

PHARMACIES

PRIVATE PHARMACIES

The Department granted this year 18 permits for new private pharmacies, 16 of which belonged to local subjects (10 owned by qualified pharmacists and 6 by non-pharmacists) and 2 belonged to foreign subjects (1 owned by a qualified pharmacist and 1 by a non-pharmacist). 14 pharmacies were closed down, 6 of which belonged to local subjects (2 owned by qualified pharmacists and 4 by non-pharmacists) and 8 belonged to foreign subjects (3 owned by qualified pharmacists and 5 by non-pharmacists).

The total number of existing pharmacies amounted to 440, of which 344 are possessed by Egyptians (212 by qualified pharmacists and 132 by non-pharmacists) and 96 are possessed by foreigners (55 owned by qualified pharmacists and 41 by non-pharmacists.)

PHARMACIES ANNEXED TO PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAUS

During 1933 there were 21 small pharmacies attached to district Public Health Bureaus for dispensing medicine to patients in localities having no private pharmacies, hospitals or clinics. The Department having in 1934 built new district or village hospitals in some of these localities, 5 of the small pharmacies were closed down. There are now 16 small pharmacies remaining.

CAIRO NIGHT SERVICE PHARMACIES

The number of night service pharmacies in Cairo remains the same as last year, namely six in number. They have dispensed this year 3,763 prescriptions during the night in addition to specialities and patented medicines which are issued without prescriptions.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO PREPARE DRUGS IN THEIR CLINICS FOR THEIR PRIVATE PATIENTS

During 1934, 13 Medical practitioners notified the Department of the preparation, in their clinics, of drugs for their private patients. There is one in each of Cairo and Alexandria, 2 in Gharbia, 2 in Behera, one in Menoufia, one in each of Giza, Fayoum, Minia and Assiut, and 2 in Kena. The number of medical practitioners preparing drugs for their private patients being at the end of the year as follows :—

Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Qaliubia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canal Governorate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Fayoum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gharbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	Beni Suet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Behera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Minia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Menoufia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	Assiut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dakahlia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Girga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sharkia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	Kena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

POISONOUS DRUG STORES

The Department granted 71 permits for dealing in poisonous substances and narcotics : 27 were granted to commissioners, 11 permits to poisonous drug stores, 25 permits for trading in agricultural and industrial poisonous substances and 8 permits for trading in stupefacient drugs.

SIMPLE DRUG STORES

28 permits were granted by the Department for simple drug stores : 6 in Cairo, 7 in Alexandria, 12 in the Provinces and 3 in the other Governorates.

The actual number of simple drug stores is 245, of which there are 57 in Cairo, 46 in Alexandria, 121 in the Provinces and 21 in the other Governorates.

REGISTRATION OF EGYPTIAN SPECIALITIES

The Department granted 21 permits for the preparation and sale of Egyptian Specialities and refused the registration of 15 specialities.

The actual number of Egyptian Specialities registered in the Department is 410.

STUDENTS OF PHARMACY

23 graduates of the Egyptian School of Pharmacy and 29 graduates of foreign schools of pharmacy have been authorised by the Department this year to pass the statutory period of training in pharmacies, the total number thus being 52.

PERMITS FOR TRADING IN MEDICINAL PLANTS

Four permits for trading in medicinal plants were granted by the Department.

CONTRAVENTION TO LAW

The number of cases of contravention brought by the Department before the Court amounted to 135, of which 46 were against offenders dealing in Simple Drugs without authorisation, 37 for trading in Poisonous Drugs without permit, 7 for practising pharmacy without authorisation, 3 for trading in unregistered specialities and 42 against pharmacists and assistant pharmacists for contravening the Law.

9 delicts were drawn up for contravening the Law of stupefacient drugs.

Judgments of fine or closure were given in 117 contraventions.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION AND THE CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE PRODUCTION OF NARCOTICS AND REGULATING THEIR DISTRIBUTION

In execution of the above conventions, the Department furnished the League of Nations with the following statistics for 1934 :—

- (a) List of stupefacients imported into Egypt and exported therefrom every three months.
- (b) List of stupefacients confiscated for illicit import or export.
- (c) List of stupefacients consumed for non-Government purposes.
- (d) List of stupefacients manufactured in Egypt.
- (e) List of stupefacients in stock at the wholesale stores at the end of 1934.
- (f) List of stupefacients expected to be imported during 1935.
- (g) List of codéine and dionine imported into Egypt during 1934.

The following six tables show the quantities of stupefacients imported, exported, confiscated, consumed for non-Government purposes and in stock at the wholesale stores at the end of 1934, compared with the quantities of 1933, as well as the quantities of codéine and dionine imported during the year.

Table No. 58 showing quantities of stupefacients imported into Egypt and exported therefrom during 1934, as compared with those of 1933.

TABLE No. 58.

Name of Drug	Quantities imported				Quantities exported	
	1934		1933		1934	1933
	Kilos.	Grms.	Kilos.	Grms.	Grms.	Grms.
Opium and its preparations	103	260	144	520	—	253
Morphine and its salts	9	996	9	254	12·6	107
Heroin and its salts		741		982	—	280
Eucodal		485		792	—	—
Cocaine and its salts	5	090	11	337	—	262·5
Cannabis Indica (extract and tincture)	1	540	2	065	—	500

TABLE No. 59.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENTS CONFISCATED FOR ILLICIT IMPORT OR EXPORT, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1933.

Name of Drug	Quantities confiscated		
	1934	1933	
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Grms.
Raw opium	263	276	400
Heroiné	4	1	
Cocaine	—	0	276
Cannabis indica ...	577	1,302	700

TABLE No. 60.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENTS IN STOCK AT THE END OF 1934 IN WHOLESALE STORES, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1933.

Name of Drug	Quantities in Stock			
	At the End of 1934		At the End of 1933	
	Kilos.	Grms.	Kilos.	Grms.
Raw opium	137	500	206	
Medicinal opium	27	997	32	474
Morphine and its salts	4	689	4	064
Heroiné and its salts		715		984
Eucodal		731		823
Cocaine and its salts	3	194	3	566
Cannabis Indica (extract and tincture) ...	21		8	300

TABLE No. 61.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENTS CONSUMED FOR NON-GOVERNMENT MEDICINAL PURPOSES, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1933.

Name of Drug	Quantities of 1934	Quantities of 1933
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Opium and its preparations	42	58
Morphine and its salts	10	12
Cocaine and its salts	3	4
Cannabis Indica (extract and tincture) ...	5	2

TABLE No. 62.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENTS EXPECTED TO BE IMPORTED DURING 1935.

Name of Drug	Quantity	
	Kilos.	Grms
Opium and its preparations	135	
Morphine and its salts	16	500
Cocaine and its salts	15	
Eucodal	1	250
Cannabis Indica (extract and tincture)	4	

TABLE No. 63.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF CODÉINE AND DIONINE IMPORTED DURING 1934.

Name of Drug	Quantity
	Kilos.
Codéine and its salts	20
Dionine and its salts	1

LAWS AND MINISTERIAL ARRÊTÉS

Two Ministerial Arrêtés have been issued, the first on March 1, 1934 and the second on October 8, 1934, adding certain substances and preparations to the list of narcotics specified in Art. 1 of the Law No. 21 of 1928 regulating the commerce and use of narcotics.

The first arrêté was published in the Official Journal on 22nd March and the other on 25th October and they came into force two months after their publication.

CHAPTER IX

MEDICAL PERMITS SECTION

The following table No. 64 shows the number of practitioners of the medical and allied professions at the end of the year 1934, as compared with that of the previous year :—

TABLE No. 64.

Profession	At the End of 1933	At the End of 1934
Medical practitioners	2,963	3,063
Veterinary surgeons	245	273
Dental surgeons	339	357
Dentists without diplomas	150	147
Pharmacists	751	767
Assistant pharmacists	348	347
Midwives	438	458

The number of dentists without diplomas and assistant pharmacists shows a decrease as the Department no longer issues permits to persons of these two categories and owing to the death of some of them.

TABLE NO. 65.—SHOWS THE NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1934,

Profession	1933	1934
Medical practitioners	160	140
Veterinary surgeons	53	28
Dental surgeons	20	20
Pharmacists	21	25
Asst. pharmacists	1	—
Midwives	31	22

A.—The following table No. 66 shows the nationalities of persons authorised to practise the medical professions during 1934 :—

TABLE No. 66.

[illegible]

B.—The following table No. 67 shows the origin of medical diplomas held by persons authorised to practise the medical professions during 1934 :—

TABLE No. 67.

Profession	Egypt	France	Great Britain	Syria	Germany	Austria	Switzerland	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Turkey	America	Total
Medical practitioners	83	12	7	9	4	2	8	2	7	4	1	1	140
Veterinary surgeons	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Dental surgeons	6	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Pharmacists	15	1	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	25
Midwives... ..	20	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22

During 1934 the following number of medical practitioners, pharmacists and dental surgeons, holding foreign diplomas, sat for the State Examinations for the purpose of obtaining permits to practise their professions in Egypt. The following table No. 68 gives details of the results of the State Examinations held during the said year :—

TABLE No. 68.

Kind of Examination	Number of those who sat for Examination during 1934	Egyptians		Foreigners		Total	
		Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed
Medicine	22	6	6	4	6	10	12
Pharmacy	18	3	10	1	4	4	14
Dentistry	23	9	10	2	2	11	12

During 1934 the Department issued :

300 (Green Permits) to Dayas graduated at Dayas Schools.

4 (White Permits) to Dayas in the Frontier Districts.

A certificate in nursing was also issued to a female nurse who has completed her training at Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo.

CHAPTER X

MEDICAL COMMISSIONS

THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION

During the year 1934, the Central Medical Commission issued 13,805 medical certificates, with an increase of 1,031 certificates, as compared with the figures of the year 1933.

Out of this total, 5,510 employees were examined for sick-leave, of which number 3,638 were Cadré and Temporary Officials and 1,872 were Hors Cadre Employees.

The number of patients who were found suffering from medical diseases and obtained sick-leave by the Central Medical Commission or by Cairo District Medical Officers and approved by the Central Medical Commission was 1,638 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 541 Hors Cadre Employees.

The patients suffering from surgical and ophthalmic diseases were 1,018 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 601 Hors Cadre Employees.

The percentage of the most prevalent diseases was as follows :—

TABLE No. 69.

Diseases	Cadré and Temporary Officials		Hors Cadre Employees	
	Number	Percentage to their Total (2,656)	Number	Percentage to their Total (1,142)
		%		%
Bronchi and lungs	239	9	91	8
Heart and blood circulation	146	5·5	23	2
Stomach and intestines	121	4·5	63	5·5
Anaemia and general debility	261	9·8	94	8·2
Rheumatism	194	7·3	48	4·2
Various fevers	181	6·8	67	5·9
Eye diseases	164	6·2	55	4·8
Different surgical operations	456	17·2	295	25·8
Urethral diseases, including calculi	83	3·1	34	3
Fractures	76	2·9	126	11

The number of sick officials and employees who were granted sick-leave from one day up to 10 days by Cairo Qisms' Medical Officers and by Markazes and Sanitary Outposts Medical Officers in all the Mudirias and Governorates during the year 1934, was 25,074, of which 18,819, or 75 per cent suffered from medical diseases, 4,661 or 18·6 per cent suffered from surgical diseases, and 1,594 or 6·4 per cent suffered from ophthalmic diseases. The number of days sick-leave granted to the Cadré and Temporary Officials only was 57,913.

It must be noted that more than half of these patients presented themselves repeatedly for examination.

The number of patients who were granted sick-leave from one day up to 10 days by the Central Medical Commission or by Cairo District Medical Officers and approved by the Central Medical Commission was 798 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 516 Hors Cadre Employees.

The number of patients who were examined by the Central Medical Commission but were not granted any sick-leave was 155 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 81 Hors Cadre Employees.

The number of patients who were examined before the Provincial and Governorates Medical Commissions and were not granted sick-leave was 188 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 363 Hors Cadre Employees.

The number of patients who were granted sick-leave from 11 days up to 30 days and upwards by the Central Medical Commission or by Cairo Districts Medical Officers was 1,863 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 623 Hors Cadre Employees.

The number of patients who were granted longer sick-leaves extending to their retirement on pension by the Central Medical Commission was 39 Cadré and Temporary Officials. The number of Hors Cadre Employees who were pronounced medically unfit for further service was 190.

The number of patients who were examined by the Central Medical Commission and found fit for further service was 23 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 30 Hors Cadre Employees.

The number of candidates who were examined for admission into Government Service or proceeding on Educational Missions abroad was 4,342, of which 2,308 were Cadré and Temporary Officials and 81 Candidates for Missions abroad and the remaining 1,953 were Hors Cadre employees.

The rate of Cadré and Temporary Officials examined for admission into Service and rejected in the three sessions was 31 per cent of all the officials examined ; the successful being 69 per cent.

26·5 per cent of the Cadré and Temporary Officials failed in vision, myopia being responsible for the failure in most cases. 1·3 per cent were rejected or found unfit for service on account of defects in the urinary system. The main cause being albumen or its traces.

9 per cent were rejected or found unfit for service on account of heart diseases ; valvular diseases being the main cause. 2·3 per cent were rejected or pronounced unfit for service on account of other diseases, such as varicoceles or hydroceles for which the necessary operations have not been done ; defects in the limbs, apparent poor constitutions or diseases of the respiratory system, etc.

Out of 33 applicants for licences for piloting private aeroplanes who presented themselves before the Central Medical Commission for examination, 24 were found fit (22 in 1st session and 2 in 2nd session). Of the 9 failures, 5 failed in 1st session and 4 failed in 1st and 2nd sessions. Their failure was due to defective vision, colour blindness and internal squint in one eye. They were 6, 2 and 1 respectively.

During 1934, 6 pilots presented themselves for the renewal of their licences and all succeeded in the 1st session.

MOTOR-CAR OR MOTOR-CYCLE DRIVERS EXAMINED FOR ADMISSION INTO GOVERNMENT SERVICE

532 drivers were examined during 1934, of whom 239, or less than half the number, succeeded. Of the 293 failures, 270 failed to obtain the minimum standard of vision, *i.e.* 6/9 in one eye and 6/18 in the other ; 7 had colour blindness, 5 suffered from heart diseases and albumen caused the failure of 4 others. The remaining 7 suffered from other diseases.

Vision, heart disease and albuminuria are easily determined ; but colour blindness, being the most serious, requires special apparatus and experiments to determine it before a licence is granted ; the danger arising from the non-distinction of red and green signals is quite evident.

If it is remembered that the majority of candidates examined already possess licences for driving, it will be concluded that half the private and public drivers do not possess the standard vision whereas some of them are colour blind.

The Central Medical Commission is, therefore, of opinion that, for the safety of the public and the drivers, stringent measures be taken to ensure that they always possess the standard vision and are able to distinguish the colours before they are issued with new permits or renewal of their old ones.

PROVINCIAL AND GOVERNORATE MEDICAL COMMISSIONS

16,373 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial and Governorate Medical Commissions during the year 1934, being an increase of 2,313 over last year.

GHAFIRS NIZAMY

The number of *Ghafirs Nizamy* who were examined by the medical Officers of Markazes for admission into the Government Service or for extension of their voluntary service was 11,104. 4,115 failed and 6,989 succeeded, the rate being 37 per cent for the failures and 63 per cent for the successful.

TABLE No. 70.—ANNUAL RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

[illegible]

P. = Permanent.

T. = Temporary.

H.C. = Horg Cadre

TABLE No. 71.—ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES CONTRACTED BY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES FOR WHICH SICK-LEAVES HAVE BEEN GRANTED BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS AND ALSO BY THE CAIRO DISTRICTS MEDICAL OFFICERS AND APPROVED BY THE C. M. COMMISSION, DURING THE YEAR 1934.

DISEASES

MEDICAL															SURGICAL AND OPHTHALMIC																																															
1	Nose and Larynx	P. and T.	H.C.	2	Bronchi and Lungs	P. and T.	H.C.	3	Heart and Circulatory System	P. and T.	H.C.	4	Stomach and Intestines	P. and T.	H.C.	5	Liver	P. and T.	H.C.	6	Kidney and Cyst	P. and T.	H.C.	7	Nervousness	P. and T.	H.C.	8	Mental Diseases	P. and T.	H.C.	9	Nervous System, Cerebrum and Spinal Cord	P. and T.	H.C.	10	Anaemia and General Debility	P. and T.	H.C.	11	Tuberculosis	P. and T.	H.C.	12	Syphilis	P. and T.	H.C.	13	Rheumatism	P. and T.	H.C.	14	Fevers	P. and T.	H.C.	15	Other Medical Diseases	P. and T.	H.C.	Total	P. and T.	H.C.
96	22	239	91	146	23	121	63	68	16	83	19	79	11	24	20	54	2	261	94	27	7	28	194	48	181	67	36	10	1638	541	164	55	20	7	29	10	22	15	35	7	67	32	8	9	83	34	456	295	76	125	58	11	1018	601								
98	48	294	259	133	55	248	143	95	27	157	119	91	24	5	4	45	32	295	294	7	28	5	76	241	250	85	121	189	256	1988	1736	185	234	18	20	25	22	14	38	62	39	101	89	24	32	66	43	370	500	74	172	70	30	1009	1219							

P. = Permanent.
T. = Temporary.
H.C. = Hors Cadre.

CHAPTER XI

SANITARY LEGISLATION

Detailed information on the Laws and Arrêtés published during 1934 is given in the introduction of this Report (*see* page 81).

Appendix I.—MISSIONS

This subject has been fully dealt with in the introduction of this Report (*See* page 7).

Appendix II.—CENTRAL STORES

During this year, the Central Stores followed the same lines adopted in previous years of providing the following units with the latest models of instruments and appliances :—

- (1) A new section at Alexandria Hospital.
- (2) A new section at Fouad Sanatorium, Helwan.
- (3) A dental clinic at Aswan.
- (4) Kom Hamada Hospital.
- (5) Three ophthalmic branches at Senbellawain, Sherbin and Deirut Hospitals.
- (6) Two child welfare centres at Mellawi and Akhmîm.
- (7) Two chest diseases dispensaries at Assiut and Khalifa, Cairo.
- (8) Enlarging the Cairo Foundlings Home.
- (9) Laboratories Branch at Tanta.
- (10) Edfina Ophthalmic Hospital.

Although the budget of the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital and its annexes has been cut off that of the Department and attached to the Egyptian University's budget, the Central Stores continued to equip that hospital as well as the King's Hospital which was lately attached to the Department of Public Health.

The Central Stores exercised, in the meantime, as much economy as circumstances permitted ; such economy as would not interfere with the proper execution of the work at the different units.

The Central Stores Section is sparing no effort to modify the specifications of articles ordered by general adjudications, by seeking the aid of experts and exchanging the standard patterns for modern ones.

A separate store-room was specially constructed this year for storing X-Rays films. It is built in such a way as to ensure its damp atmosphere throughout the year, thus preserving the films from deterioration and fire.

The following table No. 72 gives a brief summary of the work accomplished by the Central Stores during 1934, as compared to that of 1933 :—

TABLE No. 72.

Kind of Work	1933	1934	Decrease	Increase
Receipt vouchers	15,716	14,425	1,291	—
Issue vouchers	75,133	72,199	2,934	—
Claims	2,014	2,034	—	20
Correspondence outward	87,623	104,630	—	17,007
Correspondence inward and forms	117,635	122,471	—	4,836
Postal parcels received	3,901	4,688	—	787
Postal parcels despatched	10,023	17,109	—	7,086
Workshop labour (repairs)	107,446	127,268	—	19,822
Workshop labour (new works)	489,953	367,930	122,023	—
Railway parcels despatched	70,797	69,251	1,546	—
Railway consignments received	15,053	16,144	—	1,091

NEW UNITS ESTABLISHED DURING THE PERIOD FROM
JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1934.

- 2 fever hospitals at Luxor and Damietta.
- 2 district hospitals at Kom-Hamada and Mallawi.
- 2 village hospitals at El-Zawamil and El-Ghorayib.
- 1 child welfare centre at Mallawi.
- 2 travelling centres for combating puerperal fever.
- 2 ophthalmic hospitals at Edfina and Samalout.

5 ophthalmic branches at Sherbein, El-Sinbellawain, El-Wasta and Deirut Hospitals belonging to Department of the Public Health and at Tala Hospital belonging to Menufia Provincial Council.

Inauguration of the In-patient departments of the Ophthalmic Hospitals at Kafr El-Zayat and El-Mahalla El-Kobra belonging to Gharbia Provincial Council.

Equipment of two chest diseases dispensaries, one at El-Khalifa District, Cairo, and the other at Assiut.

Addition of 14 beds to the Ophthalmic Hospitals.

Supplying Fouad Sanatorium at Helwan with equipment for 100 beds.

The King's General Hospital has been attached to the Department of Public Health.

TABLE NO. 73.—SHOWING CONTRACTS AND ORDERS MADE IN 1934,
AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1933.

	1933	1934	Decrease	Increase
General adjudications	155	167	—	12
Local offers	450	370	80	—
Contracts	550	720	—	170
Local orders	1,253	1,213	40	—
Foreign orders	128	95	33	—
Forms 50 c.g.	5,085	5,258	—	173
Questions submitted to the Contracts Board ...	615	781	—	166
Meetings held by Contracts Board	176	168	8	—
Tenders submitted in the general adjudications ...	1,238	1,083	155	—
Agreements	13	13	—	—
Miscellaneous orders	391	344	47	—

Appendix III

TABLE NO. 74.—DETAILS OF BUDGET GRANTS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

											Budget Grants		Actual Expenditure	
											1933	1934	1933	1934
TITLE I														
SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES														
Department of Public Health											691,562	712,723	673,674	682,943
Kasr-el-Aini Hospital											38,889	—	34,172	—
											730,451	712,723	707,846	682,943
TITLE II														
GENERAL EXPENSES														
Department of Public Health											577,407	770,120	536,383	744,253
Kasr-el-Aini Hospital											66,084	—	64,311	—
											643,491	770,120	600,694	744,253
TITLE III														
NEW WORKS														
Department of Public Health											29,022	65,855	13,616	23,721
Kasr-el-Aini Hospital											7,490	—	6,376	—
											36,512	65,855	19,992	23,721
GENERAL TOTAL														
Title	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730,451	712,723	707,846	682,943
„	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643,491	770,120	600,694	744,253
„	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,512	65,855	19,992	23,721
											1,410,454	1,548,698	1,328,532	1,450,917
Department of Public Health											1,297,991	1,548,698	1,223,673	1,450,917
Kasr-el-Aini Hospital											112,463	—	104,859	—
											1,410,454	1,548,698	1,328,532	1,450,917

Appendix IV

TABLE NO. 75.—DETAILS OF POSTS IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS.

											General Divisions		Health Divisions		Medical Divisions		Lunacy Division		Total	
											1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
<i>Technical Posts :</i>																				
Permanent											68	71	480	311	729	523	32	22	1,309	927
Temporary											2	3	15	200	37	279	2	12	56	494
<i>Administrative and Clerical Posts</i>																				
Permanent											222	175	357	200	225	58	26	16	830	449
Temporary											—	62	—	158	—	117	—	8	—	345
<i>Hors Cadre Staff</i>											234	247	1,094	1,105	3,345	3,571	754	754	5,427	5,677
TOTAL											526	558	1,946	1,974	4,336	4,548	814	812	7,622	7,892

N.B. — The deficit in the number of permanent posts is due to the transfer of a great number of them to the temporary posts in the new cadre.

Appendix V

TABLE NO. 76.—NEW UNITS ESTABLISHED IN 1934.

Units	Number	Cost of Establishment
		L.E.
Bacteriological & Chemical Laboratory ...	1	3,325
Ophthalmic Branches in Markaz Hospitals	4	5,852
Stationary Ophthalmic Hospital	1	3,886
Child Welfare Centres	2	7,124
Chest Diseases Dispensaries '	2	4,728
Dental Clinic	1	874
TOTAL	11	25,789

Appendix VI

Statistical Report of Cairo Health Inspectorate for the Year 1934

A.—VITAL STATISTICS

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1934 was 1,271,800, with an increase of 31·0 per thousand of population.

The following is the distribution of this population in the different Qisms :—

Muski	27,600
Bab el-Shaaria	86,800
Ezbekia	65,400
Abdin	85,200
Sayida Zeinab	131,100
Helwan	48,300
Khalifa	78,400
Darb el-Ahmar	89,900
Garnalia	83,400
Shubra	189,300
Bulaq	144,100
Old Cairo	58,100
Waili	184,200
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	1,271,800

Births.

The total number of births (excluding still-births) registered during the year was 54,026. This number is 677 less than in the last year. The birth-rate was 42·5 per thousand of population.

Table No. 77 shows the number of births distributed on the various Qisms and their rates per thousand of population.

Still-Births.

The number of still-births registered during the same period amounted to 1,173, making a rate of 21·7 per thousand births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 35,756, of which 1,235 occurred amongst non-residents. This leaves 34,521 for Cairo proper. This number is 892 more than in the last year. The general death-rate was 27·1 per thousand of population. See Table No. 77—which shows the distribution of these deaths in the various Qisms and their rates compared with each other and with the rates of previous years—and Chart I.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of children under one year of age was 10,777 which is 168 less than in the last year. This number constitutes 31·2 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo. The infantile mortality rate is 199 per thousand live-births. See Table 77—which shows the distribution of these deaths in the various Qisms and their rates compared with each other and with the rates of previous years—and Chart II.

Causes of Infantile Deaths.

Enteritis is still responsible for the largest number of deaths. Out of the 10,777 deaths 5,478 were due to diarrhoea and enteritis, *i.e.* 50·8 per cent of the total deaths of infants. General diseases come next accounting for 2,679 or 24·9 per cent. There were also 1,733 from chest diseases (16·6 per cent). 611 or 5·7 per cent from marasmus and 226 or 2·0 per cent from infectious diseases.

See Chart III—which shows the weekly deaths of children from enteritis and their association with the average weekly temperature—and Chart IV.

Death Enquiries.

The total number of uncertified deaths which required investigation during the year amounted to 19,844, *i.e.* 57·5 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo. Out of this number 15,753 deaths were examined by the District M.Os which makes 74·3 per cent of the total uncertified. 2,914, *i.e.* 14·6 per cent by the District Mowalidas and the remainder by the Dayas and Village Sanitary Barbers (*see* Table No. 78).

B.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 9,614 (after excluding 691 cases from outside Cairo) with 2,984 deaths. This is to be compared with 9,449 in 1933 and 10,629 in 1932. Deaths from infectious diseases constitute 8·3 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo. See Table No. 79 which shows the most prevalent diseases distributed in the various Districts.

Typhoid Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 1,816 with 460 deaths, as against 1,678 in 1933 and 1,648 in 1932. The case-rate of the disease was 1·428 per thousand of population and its mortality incidence was 0·362 per thousand of population. The highest incidence in Waili District was 2·655 per cent. See Fig. I. and Chart V.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year was 974 with 372 deaths, making a case-rate and a death-rate of 0·766 and 0·292 respectively per thousand of population, as compared with 682 cases in 1932 and 636 cases in 1933. This shows the increased incidence of the disease over that of the last two years. The course of diphtheria in the beginning of the year was quite within the average of the last five years when suddenly at the end of August a small epidemic appeared. It then slowly reached its peak at the end of October and gradually began to descend. The highest incidence of the disease was recorded in Sayeda Zeinab District. See Fig. II and Chart VI.

Measles.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 1,252 with 616 deaths, as against 528 cases in 1932 and 991 in 1933. The case-rate and death-rate of measles were 0·984 and 0·484 per thousand of population respectively. The incidence of the disease this year was the highest since 1929. Out of the total deaths 554 were diagnosed after death. See Fig. III and Chart VII.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 84 with 43 deaths, as compared with 255, 1,090, 474 and 53 cases in 1933, 1932, 1931 and 1930 respectively. This shows that the epidemic wave which began to rise in 1930, has exhausted itself and came down to its normal strength taking five years to do so. The case-rate of the disease in 1934 was 0·206 with a death-rate of 0·120 per thousand of population. See Fig. IV and Chart VIII.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during the year was 43 cases with no deaths, as against 43 cases with 2 deaths in 1933. It made a case-rate of 0·034 per thousand of population with no mortality. See Fig. V and Chart IX.

Small-Pox.

The number of cases recorded during the year was 29 with 10 deaths, making a case-rate of 0·023 and a death-rate of 0·008 per thousand of population, as against 113 and 6 cases in 1933 and 1932 respectively. This shows that the small-pox epidemic of 1933 is wearing out. See Fig. VI and Chart X.

Typhus Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 48 cases with 6 deaths, making a case-rate of 0·038 and a death-rate of 0·005 per thousand of population, as compared with 209 cases and 64 deaths in 1933. The incidence of typhus was greater in Khalifa and Old Cairo Districts than in the other Districts of the City. See Fig. VII and Chart XI.

Influenza.

The total number of cases recorded during the year was 879 with 36 deaths, making a case-rate of 0·691 and a death-rate of 0·028 per thousand of population.

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.

All deaths due to respiratory diseases excluding tuberculosis amounted to 6,030, of which 5,064 were from pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.

The following is the age distribution of pneumonia deaths :—

Age Group	Number of Deaths
0— 5	4,037
5—15	280
15—35	238
35 and over	509
TOTAL ...	5,064

Child Bearing Mortality.

There were 164 deaths registered due to child bearing, making a mortality rate of 3·035 per thousand births, as compared with a rate of 3·107 in 1933 and 1·952 in 1932. The mortality incidence in 1934 is slightly lower than in the last year but it is still, with the exception of 1933, the highest rate since 1919. Out of the total deaths of mothers in this year 70 were due to puerperal fever, which makes a death-rate of 1·295 per thousand births, as against a rate of 1·590 in 1933. The total number of mothers who died within a fortnight of confinement after excluding puerperal fever amounted to 94, of which 28 were attributed to eclampsia, 12 to postpartum haemorrhage, 9 to placenta praevia, 5 to difficult labour, 9 to rupture of uterus, 2 to septicemia, 3 to pneumonia, 3 to peritonitis, 4 to embolism, 2 to infarct of lungs, 1 to caesarian section, 1 to acute yellow atrophy of liver and 15 to other causes.

Disinfection.

Terminal disinfection was stopped in measles, whooping cough and mumps by Departmental Order No. 87 of September 1, 1934.

During the year 1934 the total number of rooms disinfected amounted to 49,384, of which 26,145 were carried out by Abbassia Disinfection Station and 23,239 by Fum el-Khalig.

C.—CONTROL OF PASSENGERS AND PILGRIMS

(a) Passengers.

During 1934 there were 30,132 passengers who arrived in Cairo from infected countries, as compared with 28,348 in 1933 with an increase of 1,803.

Out of this total 5,856 or 19 per cent arrived *via* Alexandria, 6,268 or 20·8 per cent *via* Port-Said, 1,019 or 3·6 per cent *via* Suez, 15,797 or 52·4 per cent *via* Qantara and 1,192 or 3·9 per cent by airships.

All of these passengers with the exception of 10, who could not be traced, were observed during the regulation period.

(b) *Pilgrims.*

The total number of pilgrims who left Cairo with passports issued by the Governorate was 929, as compared with 448 in 1933.

Out of this total 917 returned and underwent the regulation period of observation.

In addition there were 76 pilgrims of other nationalities who were allowed a short stay in Egypt.

Of those who returned to Cairo from the Hedjaz 1 was found sick from influenza and 3 died after the observation period from angina pectoris, uraemia and pulmonary tuberculosis respectively. One pilgrim died in the Hedjaz.

TABLE NO. 77.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANTILE DEATHS AND THEIR RATES IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF CAIRO, AS COMPARED WITH THE RATES OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Districts	Births Excluding Still-Births		Deaths		Infantile Deaths		Population
	Births	Rate per 1000 of Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 of Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 of Births	
Musky	906	32·8	537	19·5	137	151	27,600
Bab el-Shaaria	3,719	42·8	2,316	26·7	705	189	86,800
Ezbekia	1,897	29·0	1,120	19·1	274	144	65,400
Abdin	2,414	28·3	1,734	20·3	427	177	85,200
Sayida Zeinab	5,778	44·1	3,280	25·0	1,031	178	131,100
Helwan	1,882	39·0	1,515	31·4	493	262	48,300
Khalifa	3,469	44·2	2,360	30·1	729	210	78,400
Darb el-Ahmar	3,447	38·3	2,328	25·9	678	197	89,900
Gamalia	3,606	43·2	2,270	27·2	722	200	83,400
Shubra	10,027	53·0	5,832	30·8	1,940	193	189,300
Bulaq	6,725	46·7	4,434	30·8	1,490	221	144,100
Old Cairo	3,167	54·5	2,274	39·1	805	254	58,100
Waili	6,989	37·9	4,521	24·5	1,346	192	184,200
Cairo City	54,026	42·5	34,521	27·1	10,777	199	1,271,800
1933... ..	—	44·3	—	27·3	—	200	—
1932... ..	—	44·1	—	25·6	—	197	—
1931... ..	—	44·5	—	28·9	—	216	—
1930... ..	—	44·4	—	25·8	—	200	—
1925-1929	—	48·1	—	25·8	—	229	—
1920-1924	—	50·6	—	34·1	—	253	—
1915-1919	—	41·8	—	40·8	—	287	—

TABLE NO. 78.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1934.

District	All Deaths	Uncertified Deaths					Percentage of Deaths Uncertified
		Investigated by District Medical Officers	Investigated by District Hakimas	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers	Investigated by Village Dayas	District Totals	
Musky	537	149	14	—	—	163	30·3
Bab el-Shaaria	2,316	1,245	157	—	—	1,402	60·5
Ezbekia	1,120	346	60	—	—	406	36·2
Abdin	1,734	337	95	—	—	432	24·9
Sayida Zeinab	3,280	1,927	234	—	—	2,161	65·9
Helwan	1,515	221	21	766	153	1,161	76·6
Khalifa	2,360	1,678	181	—	—	1,859	78·8
Darb el-Ahmar ..	2,328	1,224	197	—	—	1,421	61·0
Gamalia	2,270	416	102	—	—	518	22·8
Shubra	5,832	2,584	252	35	15	2,886	49·5
Bulaq	4,434	2,079	1,172	—	—	3,251	73·3
Old Cairo	2,274	1,437	157	191	17	1,802	79·2
Waili	4,521	2,110	272	—	—	2,382	52·7
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	34,521	15,753	2,914	992	185	19,844	57·5

TABLE No. 79.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1934.

District	Population	Small-pox		Cerebro-spinal Fever		Typhus Fever		Typhoid Fever		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Totals	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Musky ...	27,600	1	—	1	1	1	—	45	12	—	—	14	6	5	1	67	20
Bab el-Shaaria ...	86,800	3	2	6	1	2	—	104	43	2	—	68	30	70	37	255	113
Ezbekia ...	65,400	—	—	6	2	—	—	76	14	6	—	52	13	39	19	179	48
Abdin ...	85,200	2	—	7	4	1	1	132	27	8	—	59	12	45	5	254	49
Sayida Zeinab ...	131,100	2	—	10	6	5	1	174	44	1	—	147	44	75	11	414	106
Khalifa ...	78,400	1	1	7	5	15	2	90	37	1	—	66	33	40	12	220	90
Helwan ...	48,300	—	—	—	—	5	—	62	7	2	—	24	13	66	12	159	32
Darb el-Ahmar ...	89,900	1	1	5	4	2	—	73	23	2	—	77	32	45	16	205	76
Gamalia ...	83,400	—	—	1	—	—	—	74	22	—	—	53	27	33	9	161	58
Shubra ...	189,300	11	2	13	6	1	—	293	63	3	—	134	53	387	288	842	412
Bulag ...	144,100	3	2	7	5	1	—	146	67	2	—	97	48	175	137	431	259
Old Cairo ...	58,100	—	—	4	3	12	1	58	20	2	—	46	11	46	34	168	69
Waili ...	184,200	5	2	17	6	3	1	489	81	14	—	137	50	226	35	891	175
Total ...	1,271,800	29	10	84	43	48	6	1,816	460	43	—	974	372	1,252	616	4,246	1,507

D.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSIA

The number of admissions to the Government Fever Hospital, Abbassia, during 1934 was 6,383, as compared with 6,608 in 1933.

Of these 3,616 were males and 2,767 were females.

The number of admissions per month were :—

301 January.	672 May.	548 September.
302 February.	722 June.	600 October.
393 March.	708 July.	521 November.
562 April.	675 August.	379 December.

The patients consisted of: 32 small-pox, 41 chicken-pox, 41 scarlet fever, 1,025 typhoid fever, 98 para-typhoid, 105 cerebro-spinal fever, 348 diphtheria, 19 whooping cough, 149 measles, 158 mumps, 865 influenza, 468 erysipelas, 73 pneumonia, 70 typhus, 257 malaria, 22 tetanus, 60 dysentery, 73 tuberculosis, 22 puerperal fever, 8 undulant fever, 2 encephalitis lethargica, 918 persons were sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and 441 persons were sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself.

Of the 6,383 admissions, 218 were first class, 478 second class and the remainder 5,687 third class.

There were 641 deaths in hospital during 1934. Of these there were 9 caused by small-pox, 26 by measles, 117 by diphtheria, 183 by typhoid, 62 by erysipelas, 9 by tetanus, 12 by puerperal fever, 14 by tuberculosis, 9 by para-typhoid, 11 by typhus, 53 by cerebro-spinal fever and other meningitis, 1 by mumps, 2 by encephalitis lethargica, 6 by dysentery, 55 by pneumonia and 14 by other diseases.

In addition there were 56 deaths amongst patients sent in under mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

Of the 5,687 third class patients, there were 307 convict patients from Cairo Prisons. Of these, 35 were suffering from typhoid, 3 from para-typhoid, 23 from erysipelas, 13 from malaria, 101 from influenza and 132 from other diseases.

Of the convict patients 5 died, death being due to typhoid 1, other diseases 4.

E.—WORK DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF POLICE DURING THE YEAR 1934

The following describes in brief the amount of work performed during the year :—

Number of policemen examined for sick-leave	... ..	2,797
Other members of the police examined for sick-leave	... ..	326
Number of those applying for various professions	... ..	3,089
Number of medico-legal examinations, including certification of lunatics and drug-addicts	... ..	30,640
Number of subordinate staff examined for minor posts	... ..	91

Hygienic Work :

Number of inspections of police units	... ..	695
Number of those vaccinated against small-pox	... ..	99
Number of those inoculated against typhoid fever (two injections)	... ..	797

F.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN

The total number of prostitutes on the register during 1934 was 1,084. Of these 929 were natives and the remainder foreigners.

During the year 242 names were struck off the register, of whom 204 were natives.

181 new names were registered during the year, *i.e.* 161 natives and 20 foreigners.

The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 31,457 for natives and 6,053 for foreigners.

There were 23 European prostitutes who were found sick during the year and 290 natives.

2,717 unregistered prostitutes (all natives) were examined at the request of the police, as compared with 2,334 in 1933. 741 of whom were found diseased.

Their diseases were as follows :—

Primary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Secondary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Chancroids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Total											741

The following table No. 80 shows the venereal diseases among prostitutes during 1934 :

TABLE No. 80.

													Natives	Europeans	Total
<i>Syphilis :</i>															
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	—	29
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	39
Tertiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTAL													67	1	68
<i>Gonorrhoea :</i>															
Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	7	174
TOTAL													174	14	188
<i>Chancroid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	8	57
TOTAL													290	23	313

G.—GENERAL SANITATION

(a) *Milk*.—The total number of milk samples collected during the year was 3,275, as compared with 3,143 in 1933. Of these 599 were found adulterated, making a percentage of 18·3 of the total samples collected, as against 13·0 per cent in 1933.

Enormous quantities of food-stuffs were destroyed being unfit for human consumption.

(b) *Cemeteries*.—The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the enlargement of Sidi Omar Ibn el-Farid Cemetery, Khalifa Qism.

The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the enlargement of Sayida Nefissa Cemetery, Khalifa Qism.

The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of a cemetery for the copts orthodox at Kafr el-Gamous, Zeitoun Qism.

The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of a cemetery for the Syrian orthodox at Heliopolis.

(c) *Free Water Taps and Gullies:*

(1) A free water tap was installed at the request of the Inspectorate at Sharia el-Sekka el-Bokharia, Bulaq.

(2) A free water tap was installed at the request of the Inspectorate at el-Qerabia, Darb el-Ahmar District.

(3) A free water tap was installed at the request of the Inspectorate at el-Ezba el-Gedida Shubra District.

(4) The free water tap No. 5 was transferred from Ezbet el-Zeitoun to Ezbet Abou Qafas, Khalifa District at the request of the Inspectorate.

(d) *Mosques*.—Four water systems were connected with the Main Sewers during the year. Two others have been opened for use.

Applications received for connection with the Main Sewers during the year were 16 in number.

(e) *Complaints*.—The number of those received and dealt with regarding questions of general sanitation were 1,847, out of which 743 were connected with the prevalence of mosquitoes, 561 re rats, 46 re street gullies, 51 re fencing in of waste lands and 446 regarding other sanitary questions.

The rat-catching gangs attached to this Inspectorate caught 10,461 rats from the different Government offices and private houses, as compared with 8,109 in 1933.

(f) *Anti-malarial Measures*.

Staff.—The number of *Mulahezeen* who were working in the General Campaign against mosquitoes in Cairo was 47, exclusive of 6 working as overseers to control the work of these gangs. The number of workmen employed was 153,

In the application of paragraph 2 of the Law No. 1 of 1926 many owners of houses amounting to 580 have put the water installation of their houses in a proper sanitary condition.

About 750 judgments are now in the Inspectorate under enforcement.

The judgments were served on the owners of the houses and new delays were given for carrying out the conditions.

The work of these gangs has markedly reduced the mosquito pest in Cairo. It has also greatly assisted the Vidange Section of this Inspectorate as all overflowing cesspits were immediately reported on by the anti-mosquito *Mulahezeen*. Other nuisances were also reported by them.

Method of Collecting Milk.

The samples are now taken by the District Medical Officers assisted by the Moaweneen at any hour of the day (in the morning or evening) from milk shops or vendors, once twice or more per week. The vendors are now feeling continuous control over them.

Ambulant Vendors.

The Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior dated January 31, 1915 was enforced since November 1931. The number of applications received by the Inspectorate from the Governorate till the end of December of this year was 1,036 and the number of those returned to the Governorate for issuing *rukhsas* was 894.

The Arrêté of May 18, 1925 is being enforced upon milk vendors who carry unstamped receptacles.

H.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the Law No. 13 of August 1904 and the Arrêté of the Ministry of Interior dated 29th August of the same year, the following establishments were licensed after compliance with the sanitary conditions :—

TABLE No. 81.

Class	<i>Saha</i>	<i>Zabt</i>	Total
I	145	17	162
II	2,126	15	2,141
III	510	2	512
Total ...	2,781	34	2,815

Licensed establishments (*Saha*) already existing in the city and its suburbs up till December 31, 1934 were 2,010 Class 1, 11,579 Class II and 3,013 Class III, total 16,602.

Of those visited during the year 8,304 were found satisfactory and 8,298 were found unsatisfactory, thus giving a percentage of 50·1 satisfactory and 49·9 unsatisfactory.

The number of visits paid to all licensed establishments during 1934 was 26,495.

The following table No. 82 shows the visits paid by the different District Health Offices :—

TABLE No. 82.

Office											No. of Visits
Ezbekia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,835
Bulaq II... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190
Bulaq I ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909
Shubra I ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,656
Shubra II ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667
Abbassia... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,710
Heliopolis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990
Zeitoun ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910
Sayida II ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538
Sayida I ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083
Musky ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245
Old Cairo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524
Helwan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888
Gamalia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512
Abdin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115
Bab el-Shaaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
Darb el-Ahmar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122
Khalifa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,577
TOTAL											26,495

The number of Procès Verbeaux of contravention drawn up during the year for lacking conditions as well as for establishments exploited without licences was 3,371, and the number of Ministerial Arrêtés issued was 136.

Etablissements Publics.

Under the Law No. 1 of January 9, 1904, 6 theatres, 32 cinemas and 11 establishments of other kinds were inspected during 1934. Of these, by the end of 1934, 41 were already existing and 8 newly licensed.

The newly licensed included 1 theatre, 4 cinemas and 3 establishments of other kinds.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in 1 theatre, 23 cinemas and 11 establishments of other kinds and not satisfactory in 5 theatres and 9 cinemas.

Appendix VII

Summary of the Report of the Health Section, Alexandria Municipality for 1934*

(1) The area of Alexandria in 1934 was 145·82 square kilometres, of which 77·444 square kilometres were land and 68·379 square kilometres water part of Lake Mariut.

(2) The population of Alexandria was estimated in 1934 at 681,000, of which 563,200 were Egyptians and 177,800 foreigners, as against 663,100 with 559,200 Egyptians and 103,900 foreigners in the previous year.

(3) The number of births registered during the year was 28,400 which gives a birth-rate of 41·7 per thousand of population. Of this number, 27,040 were Egyptians and 1,360 foreigners, as against 27,903 births (26,384 Egyptians and 1,519 foreigners) and a birth-rate of 42 per thousand of population in 1933.

(4) The total number of deaths in the same year was 17,631, making a death-rate of 25·8 per thousand of population. Of these deaths, 16,739 were Egyptians and 892 foreigners; as against 17,606 deaths (16,714 Egyptians and 892 foreigners) and a death-rate of 26·6 per thousand of population in 1933.

(5) There were 408 still-births (402 Egyptians and 6 foreigners) registered during the year, making a rate of 1·4 per thousand births; as against 507 still-births (496 Egyptians and 11 foreigners) and a rate of 1·8 in 1933.

(6) The number of deaths amongst children during 1934 amounted to 6,056 (5,991 Egyptians and 65 foreigners) giving a rate of 213 per thousand births; as against 6,215 deaths (6,131 Egyptians and 84 foreigners) and a rate of 222 per thousand births in the previous year.

(7) The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1934 was 7,044, as against 8,362 in the previous year.

(8) The number of deaths from infectious diseases was 1,205, as against 1,859 in 1933.

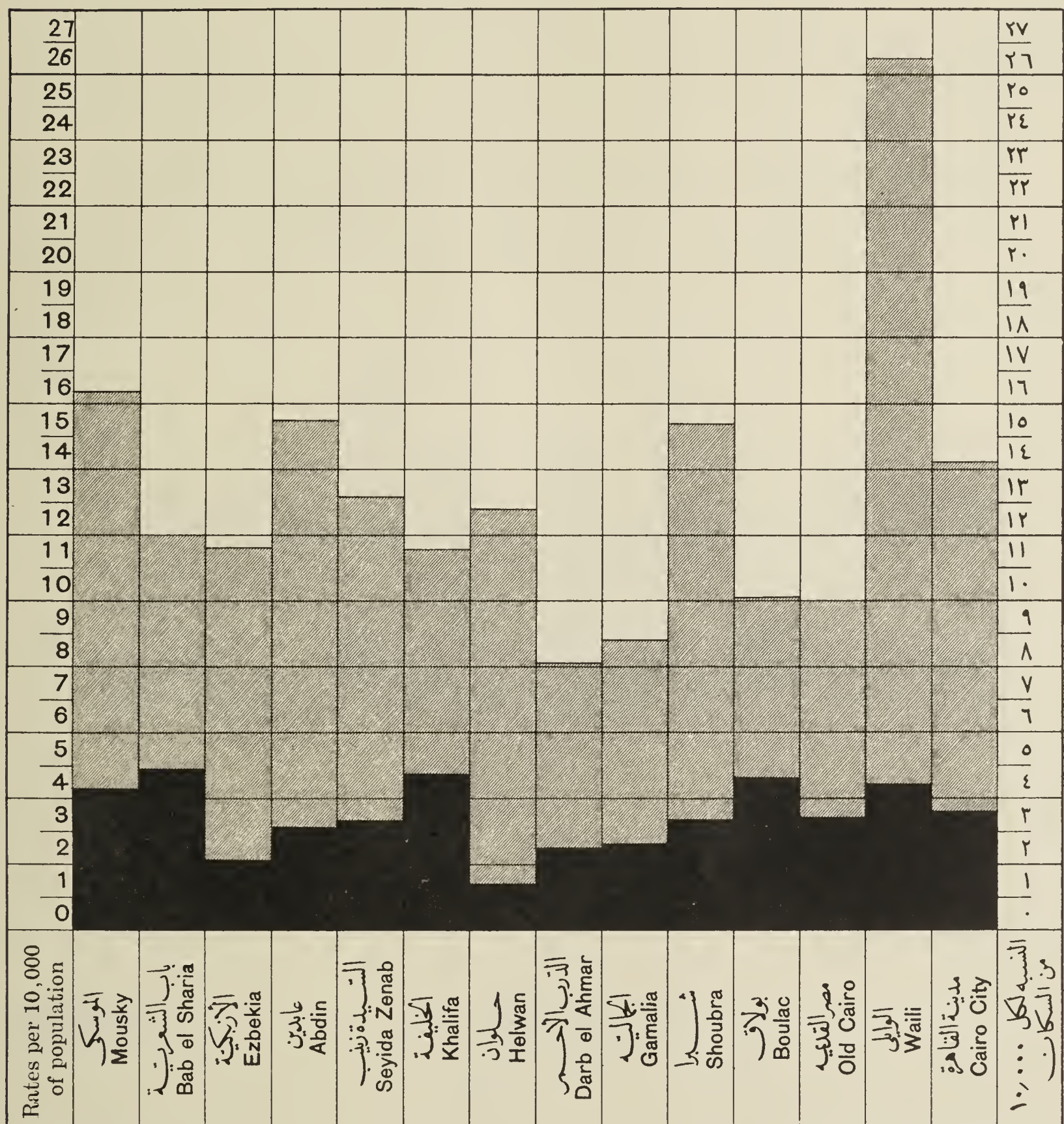
(9) The death-rate from infectious diseases was 17·1 per hundred cases, as against 22·23 in the previous year.

(10) During 1934 the infectious diseases case-rate was 10·3 per thousand of population, as against 12·6 in the previous year.

* Those who desire detailed information on these statistics are referred to the Annual Report on the Work of the Health Section, Alexandria Municipality, for 1934.

5

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٤ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان
TYPHOID FEVER CASE & DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1934 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1936 (36/303)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٤ (٢١/٢٠٣)

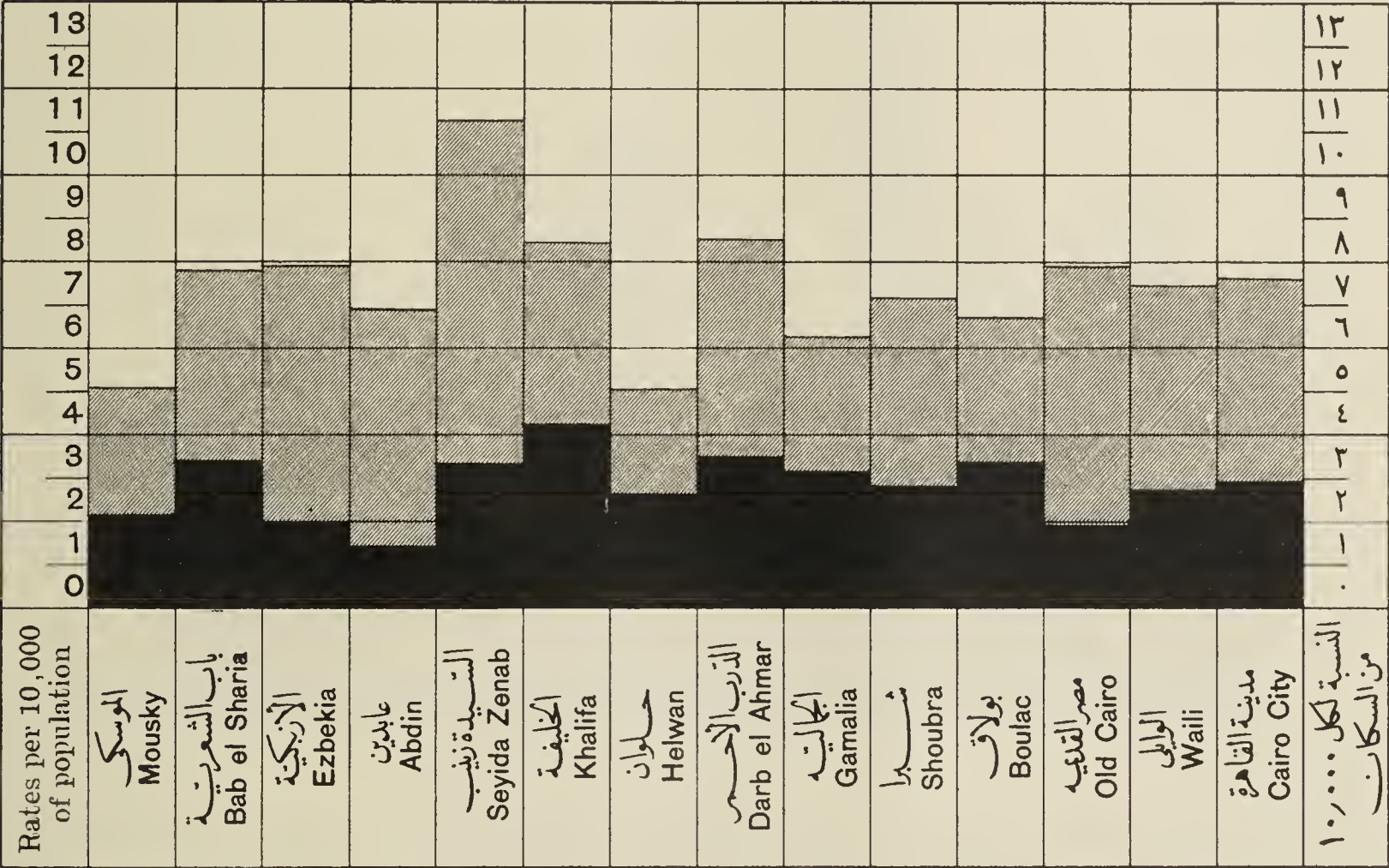
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig.II
Cairo City Health Report 1934

الشكل رقم ٢
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٣٤

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الدفتريا باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٤ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان
DIPHThERIA CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1934 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

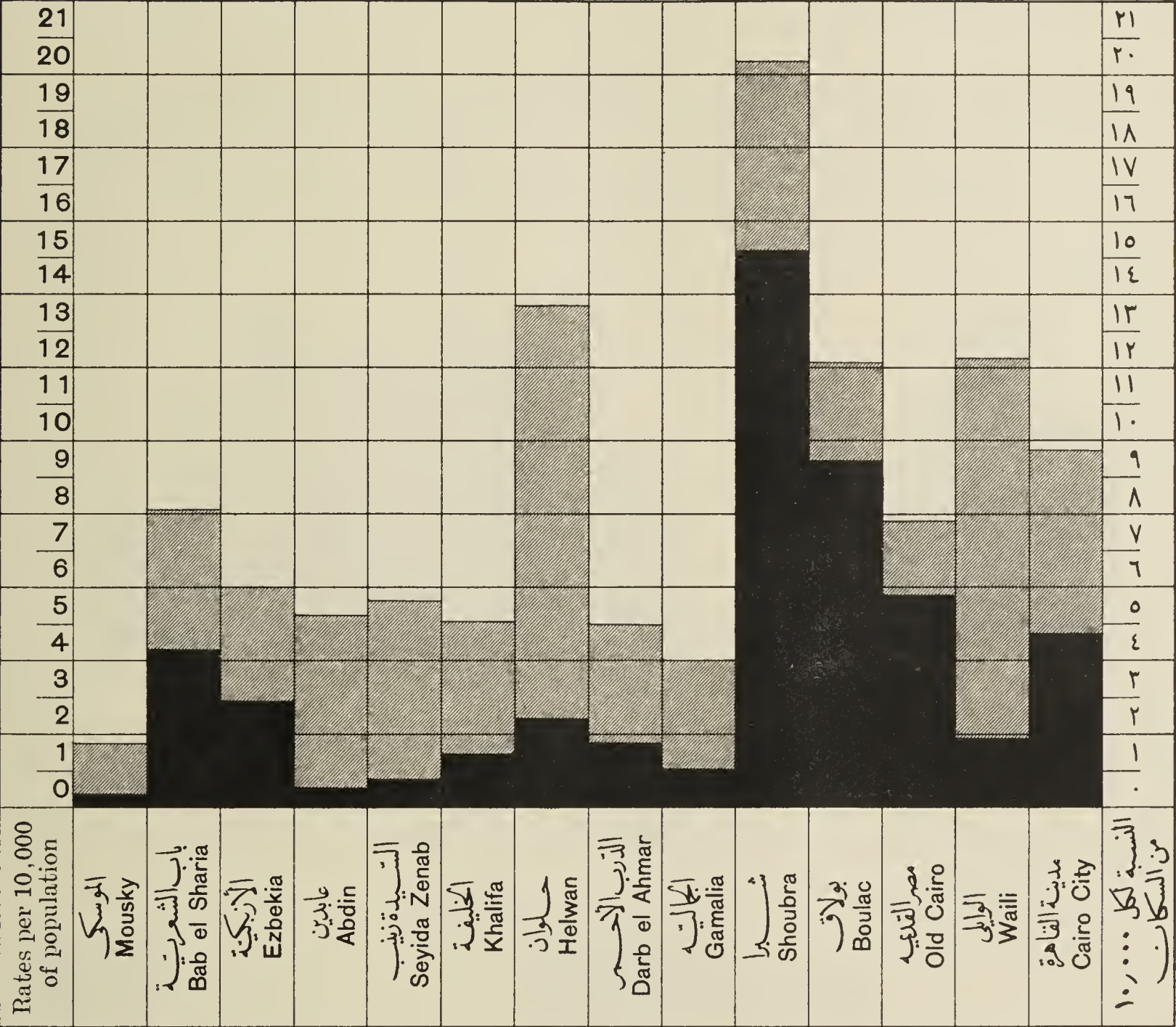


S. of E. 1936 (36/303)

صحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٤ (٢٦/٣٠٣)

الوفيات Deaths
الاصابات المبلغ عنها Cases recorded

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحصبة باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٤ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان
MEASLES CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1934 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1936 (36/303)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية - ملاحظته (٢٦/٣٠٣)



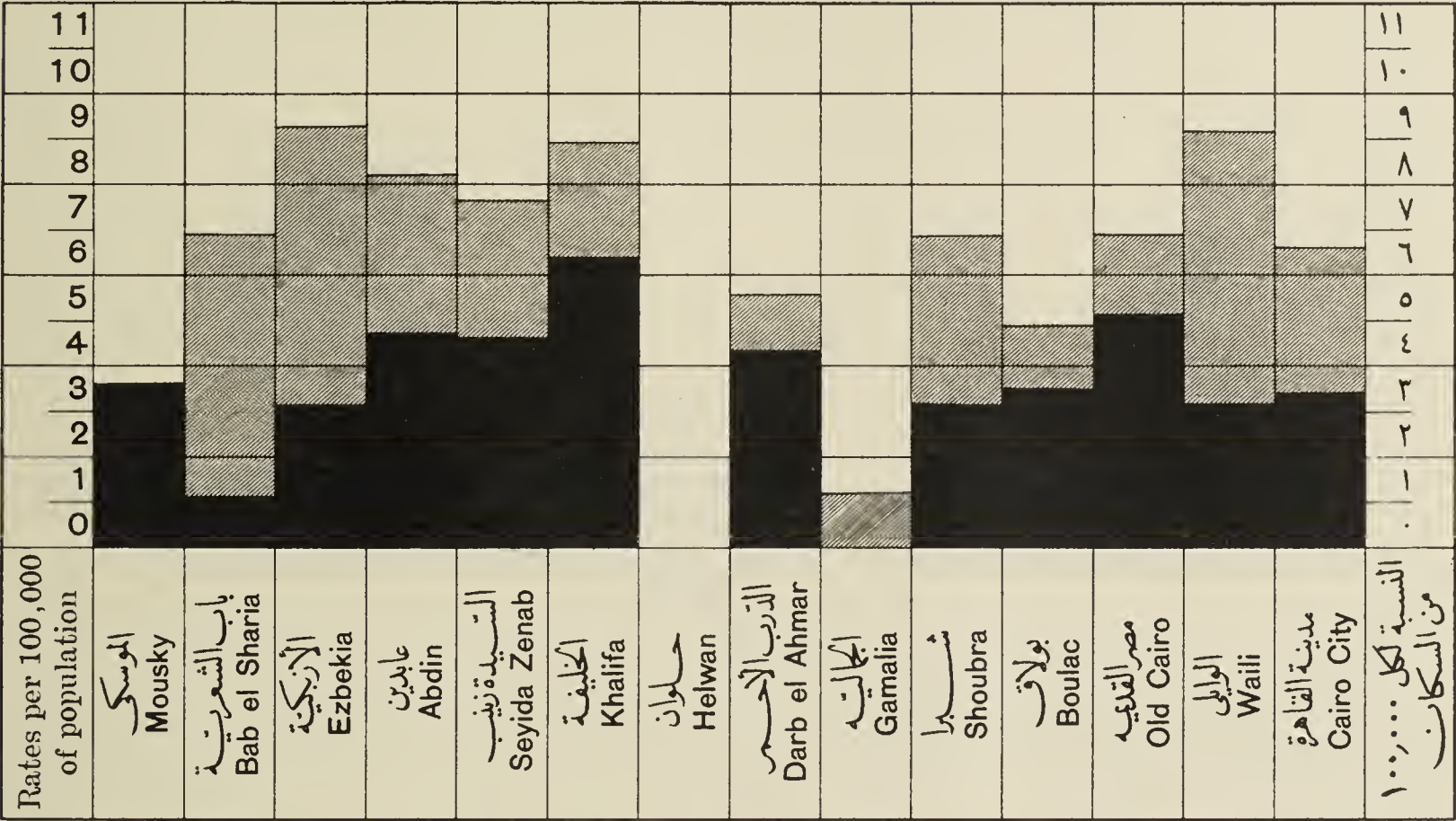
الوفيات
Deaths



الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. IV
Cairo City Health Report 1934

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى المخية الشوكية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٤ لكل مائة الف من السكان
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO
DISTRICTS IN 1934 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1936 (36/303)

ملحق المراجعة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٦ (٣٦/٣٠٣)



الوفيات
Deaths

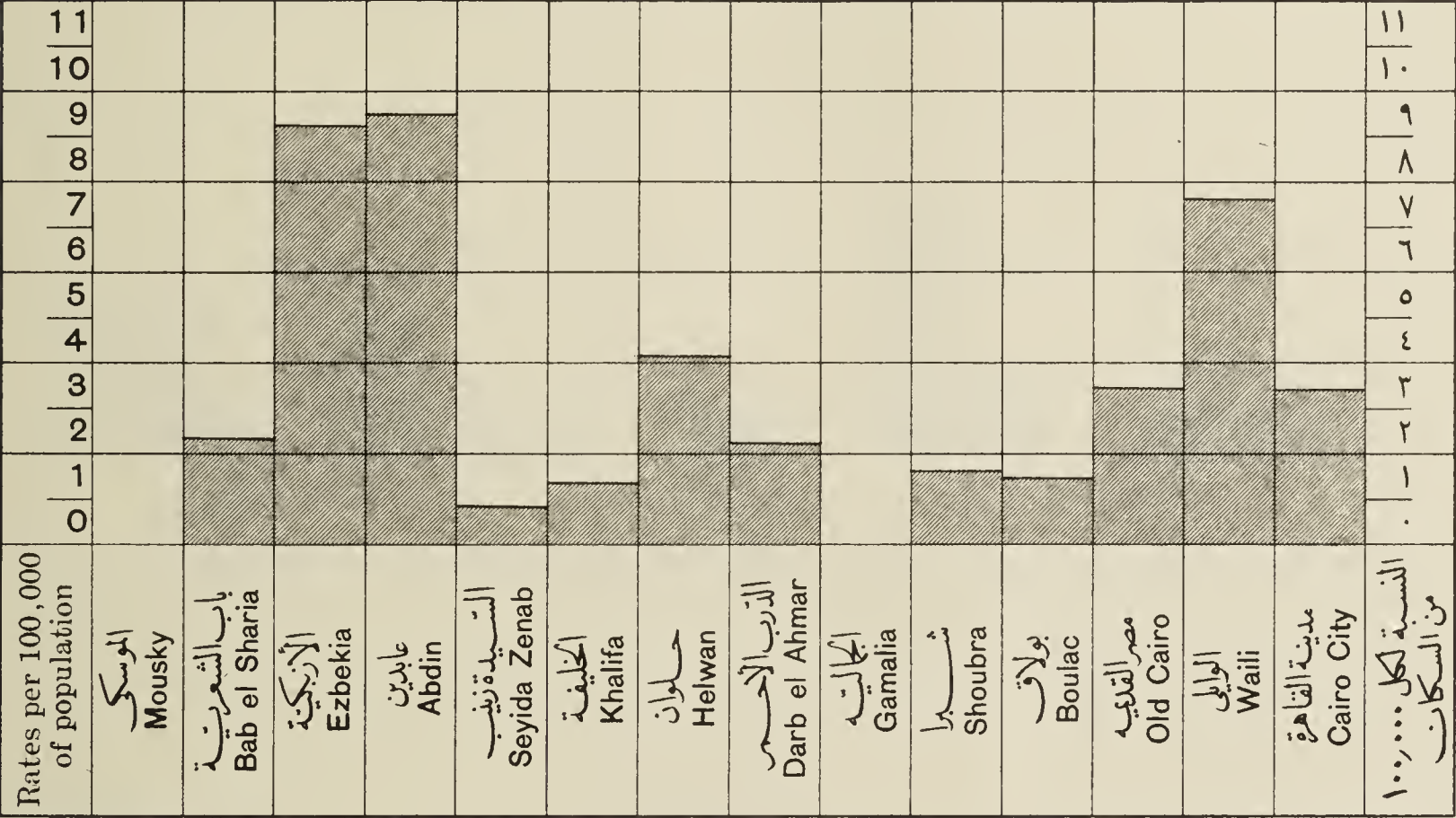


الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. V
Cairo City Health Report 1934

الشكل رقم ٥
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٣٤

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى القرمزية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٤ لكل مائة الف من السكان
SCARLET FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1934 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1936 (36/303)
مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٤ (٢٦/٣٠٣)



الوفيات
Deaths

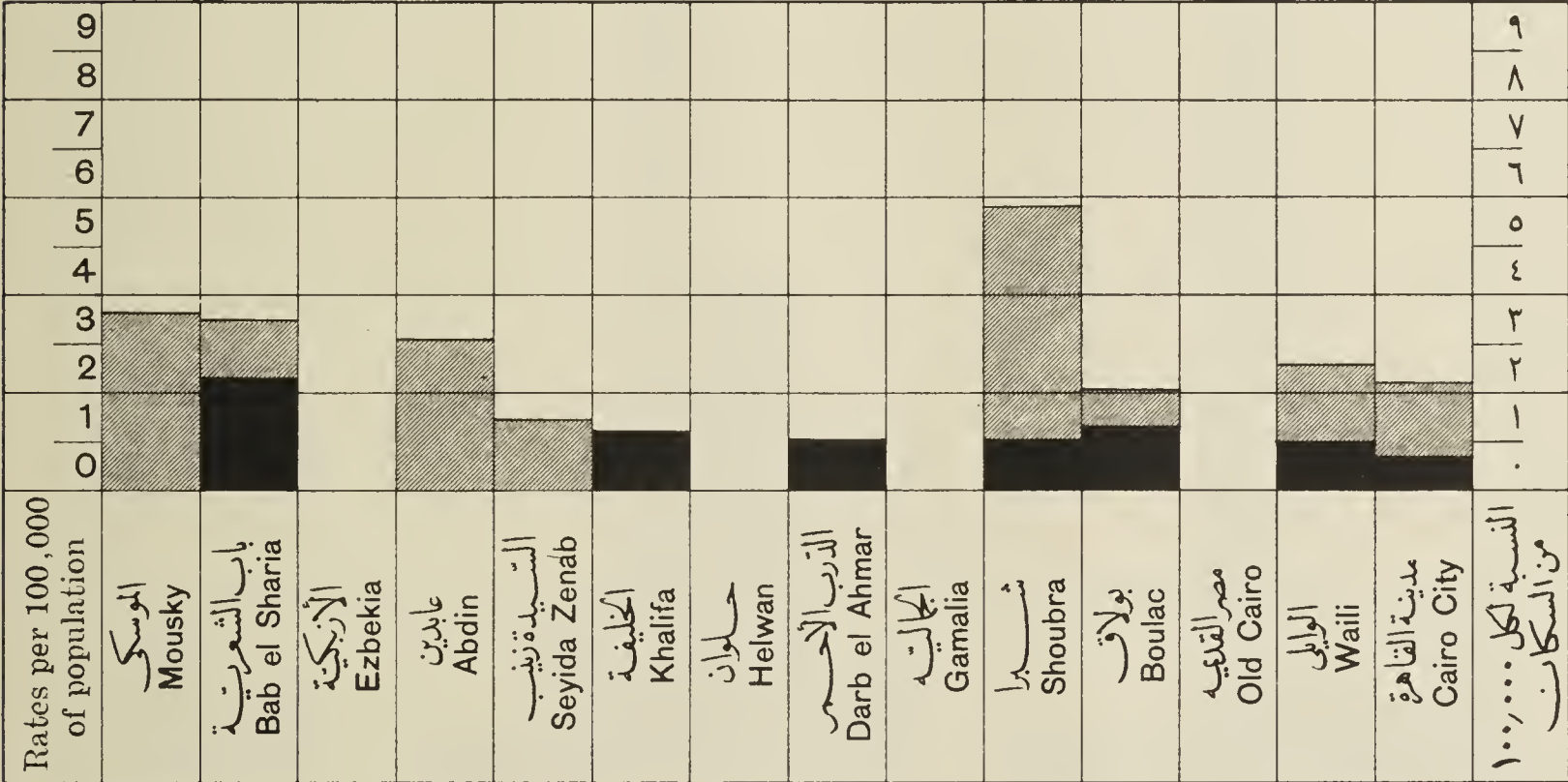


الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. VI
Cairo City Health Report 1934

الشكل رقم ٦
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٣٤

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الجدري باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٤ لكل مائة الف من السكان
SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1934 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1936 (36/303)

صحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٦ (٢١/٢٠٣)



الوفيات
Deaths

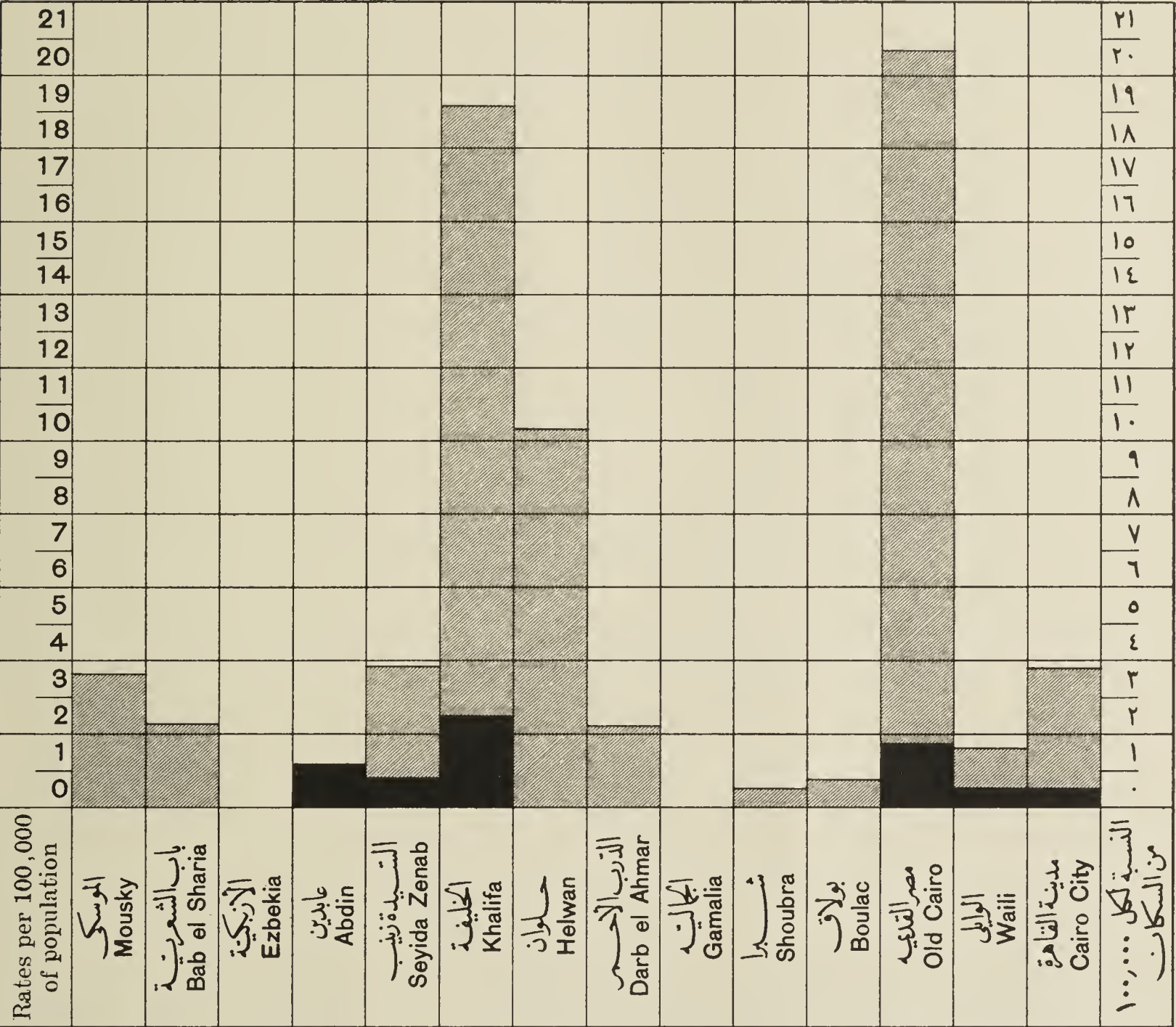


الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. VII
Cairo City Health Report 1934

الشكل رقم ٧
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٣٤

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفوسية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٤ لكل مائة الف من السكان
TYPHUS FEVER CASE & DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1934 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1936 (36/303)
مصلحة الصحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٤ (٢٧٢٠٣)

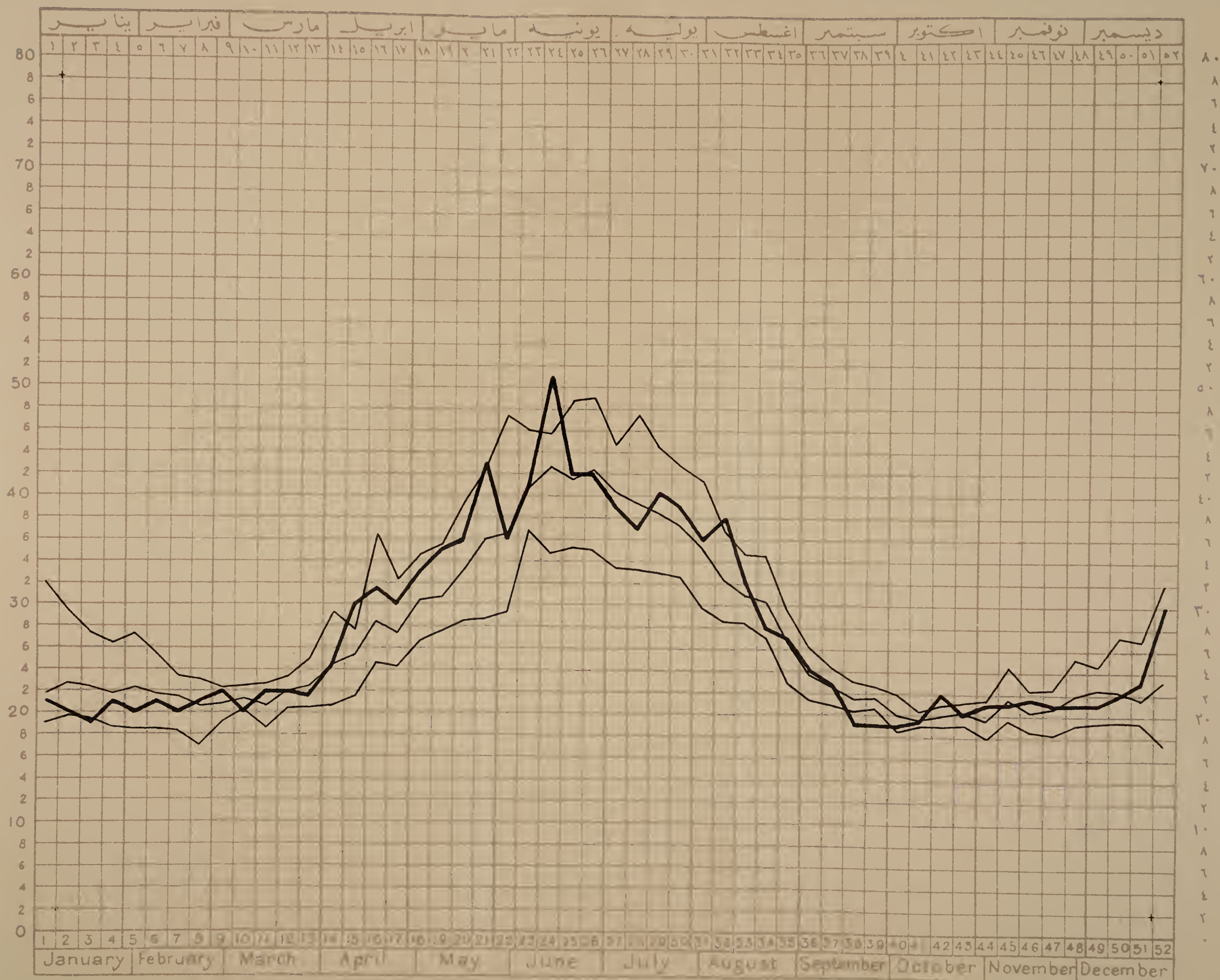


الوفيات
Deaths



الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

نسب الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل ألف من السكان في الخمس السنوات من سنة ١٩٢٩ الى سنة ١٩٣٣
Weekly Death-rates per 1000 living in quinquennial period 1929 - 1933

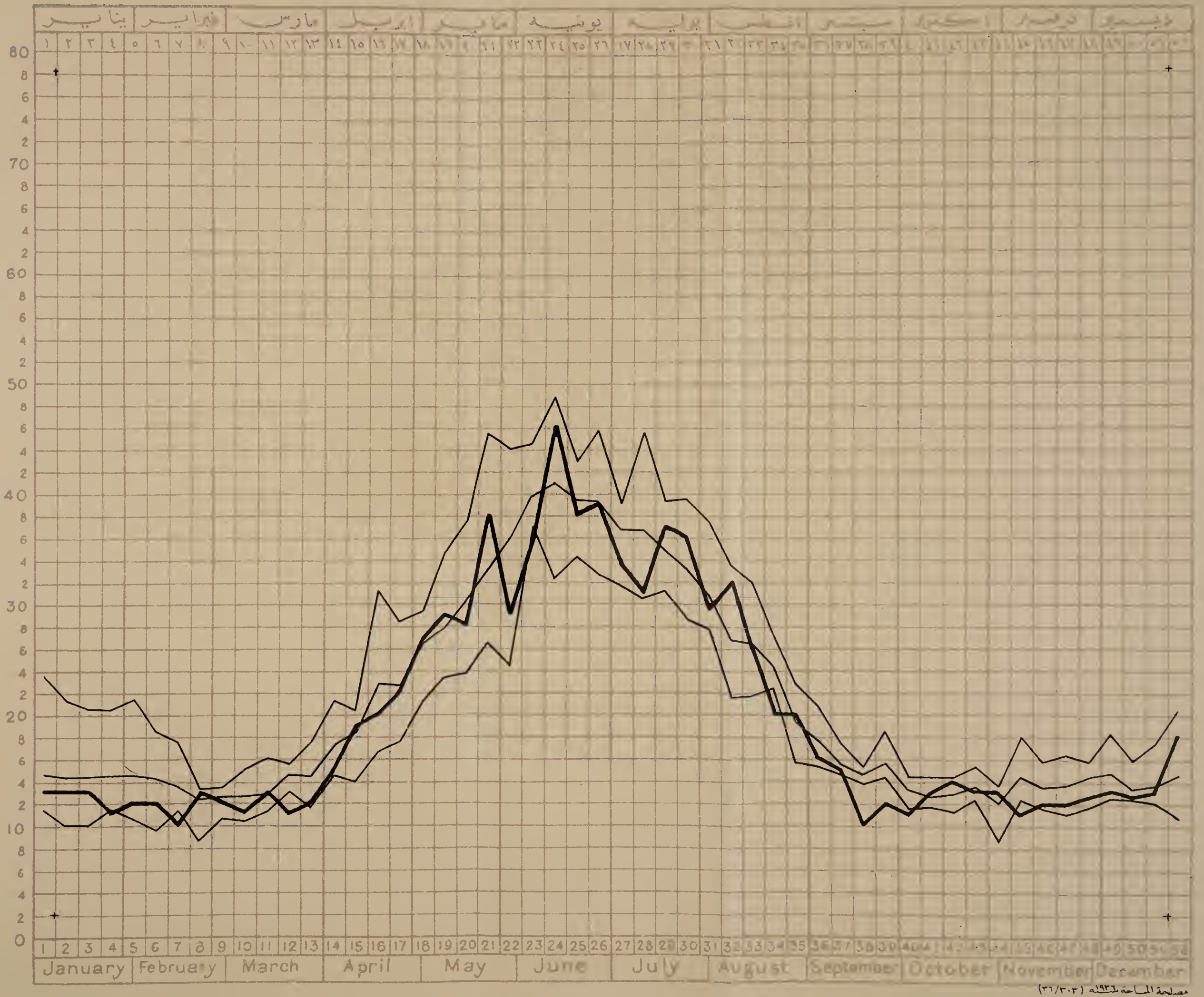


مساحة الساحة للشكل (٣/٣٠٣)

— { نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية في ١٩٣٤
Weekly death-rates in 1934

— { أقصى وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة
Max. , Min. & Mean rates.

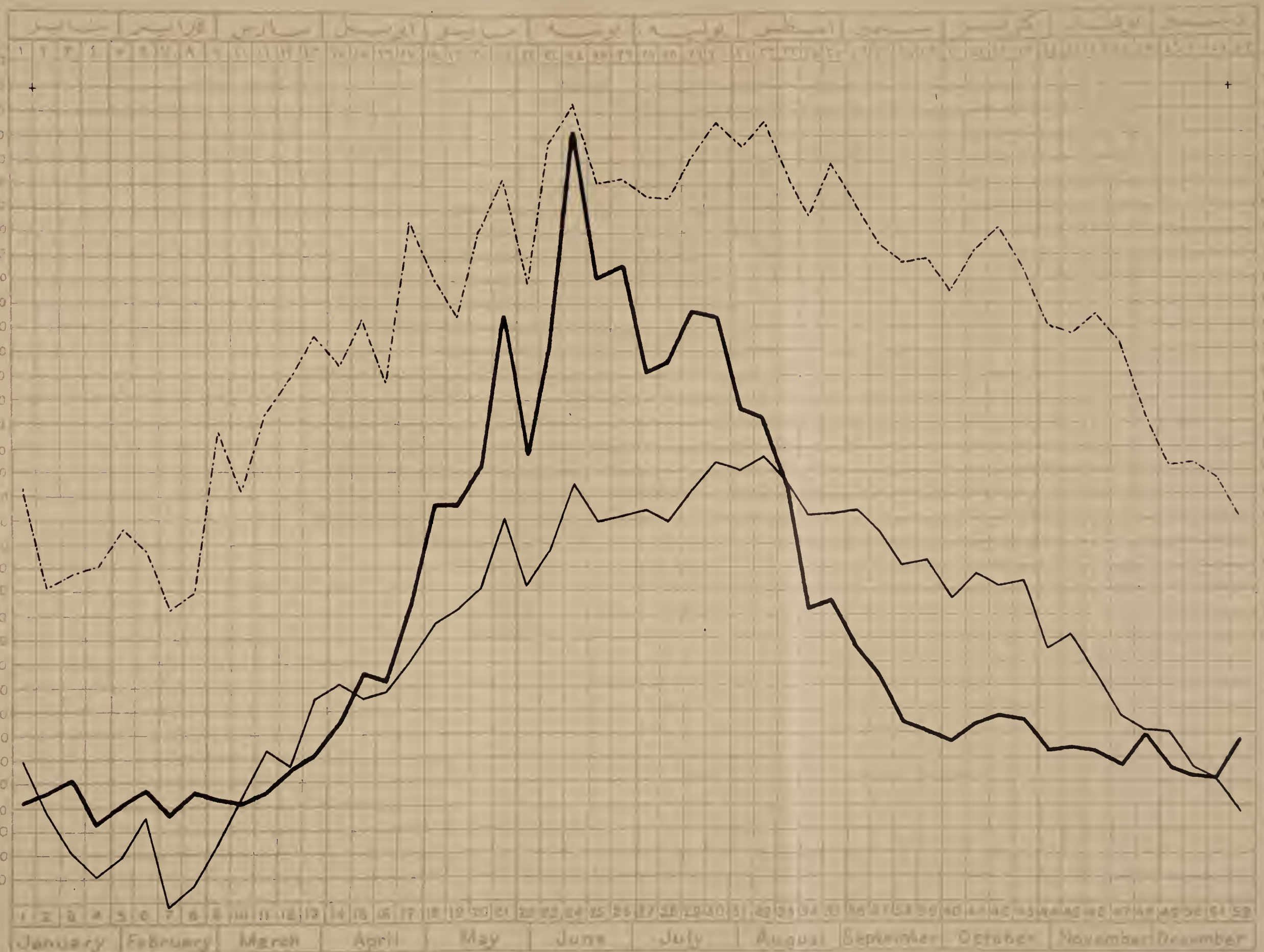
المعدل الأسبوعي لوفيات الأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود في مدة خمس سنين من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٣
Cairo City Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1) in quinquennial period 1929 1933



أقصى وأدنى ومتوسط نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل مائة مولود. ————— Max. , Min. & Mean of Weekly death-rates per 100 Births.

نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل مائة مولود في سنة ١٩٣٤ ————— Weekly death-rates per 100 Births for 1934

الوفيات بالأسهال للأطفال الذين لا يزيدون عن السنة الأولى من عمرهم في سنة ١٩٣٤
Diarrhoeal Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1934

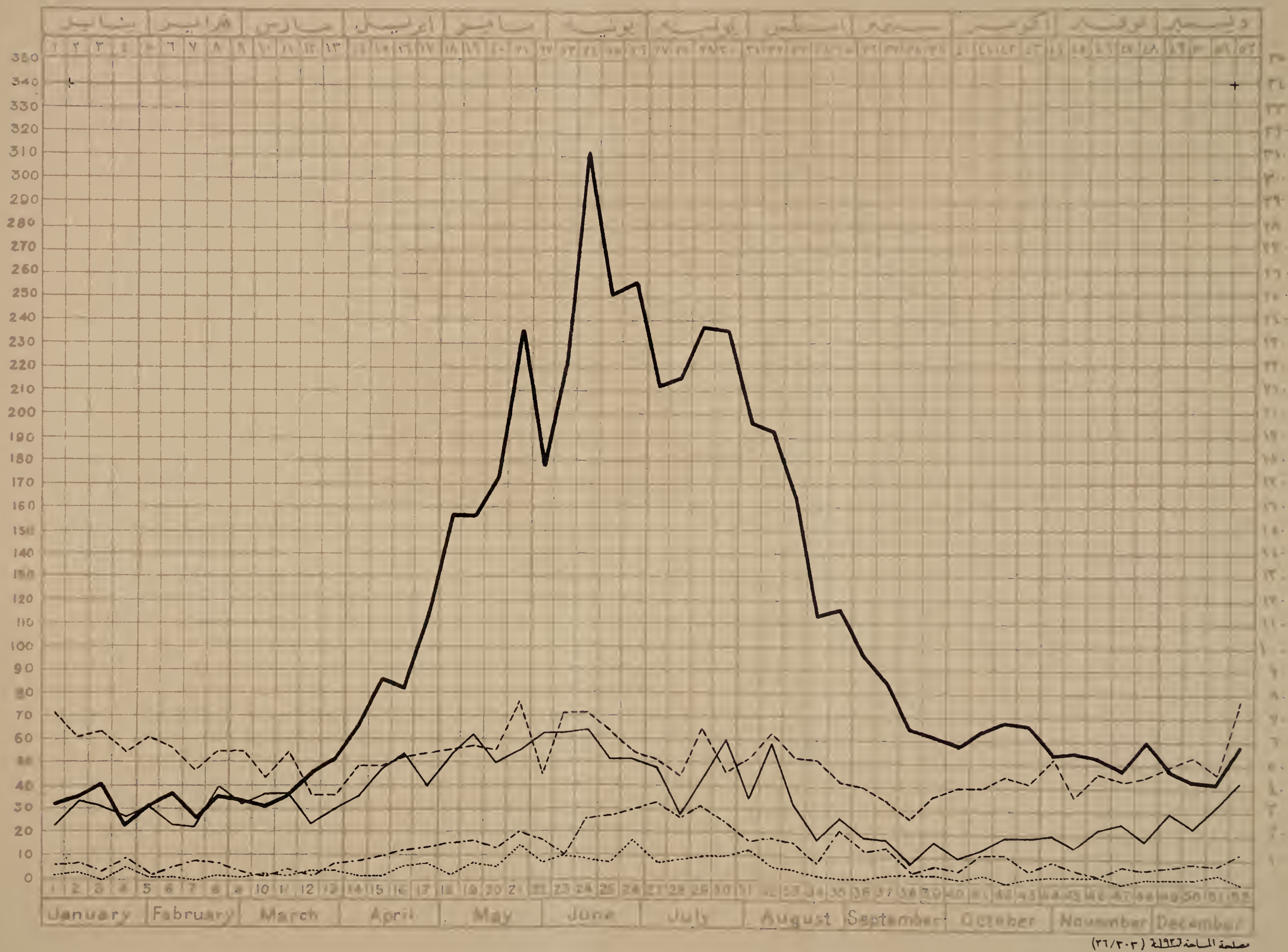


مطبعة المساحة لسنة (١٩٣٤.٣)

Diarrhoea ————— الأسهال Average Max. Temperature C°. - - - - - معدل أقصى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنتي جراد

Minimum Temperature C°. ————— معدل أدنى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنتي جراد

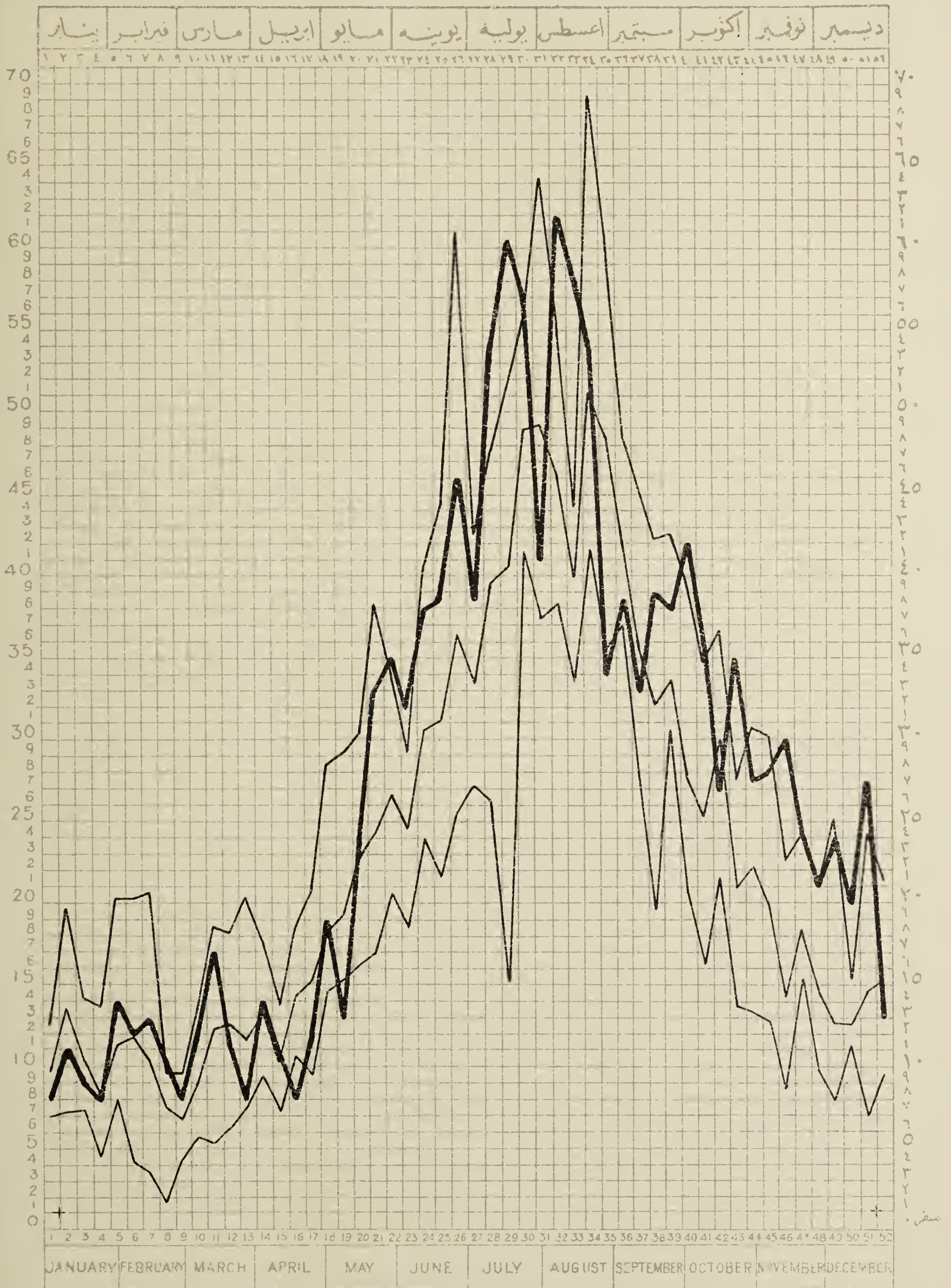
وفيات الأطفال الأسبوعية للذين لا يزيدون عن السنة الأولى من عمرهم التي حدثت بالقاهرة سنة ١٩٣٤
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1934 Cairo



مصلحة الصحة العامة (٣١/٣٠٣)

ضعف أو هزال Marasmus أمراض أخرى Other Diseases الأمراض المعدية Infectious Diseases
الاسهال والنزلة المعوية Diarrhœa & Enteritis أمراض الصدر Pulmonary

الحمى التيفودية
Typhoid

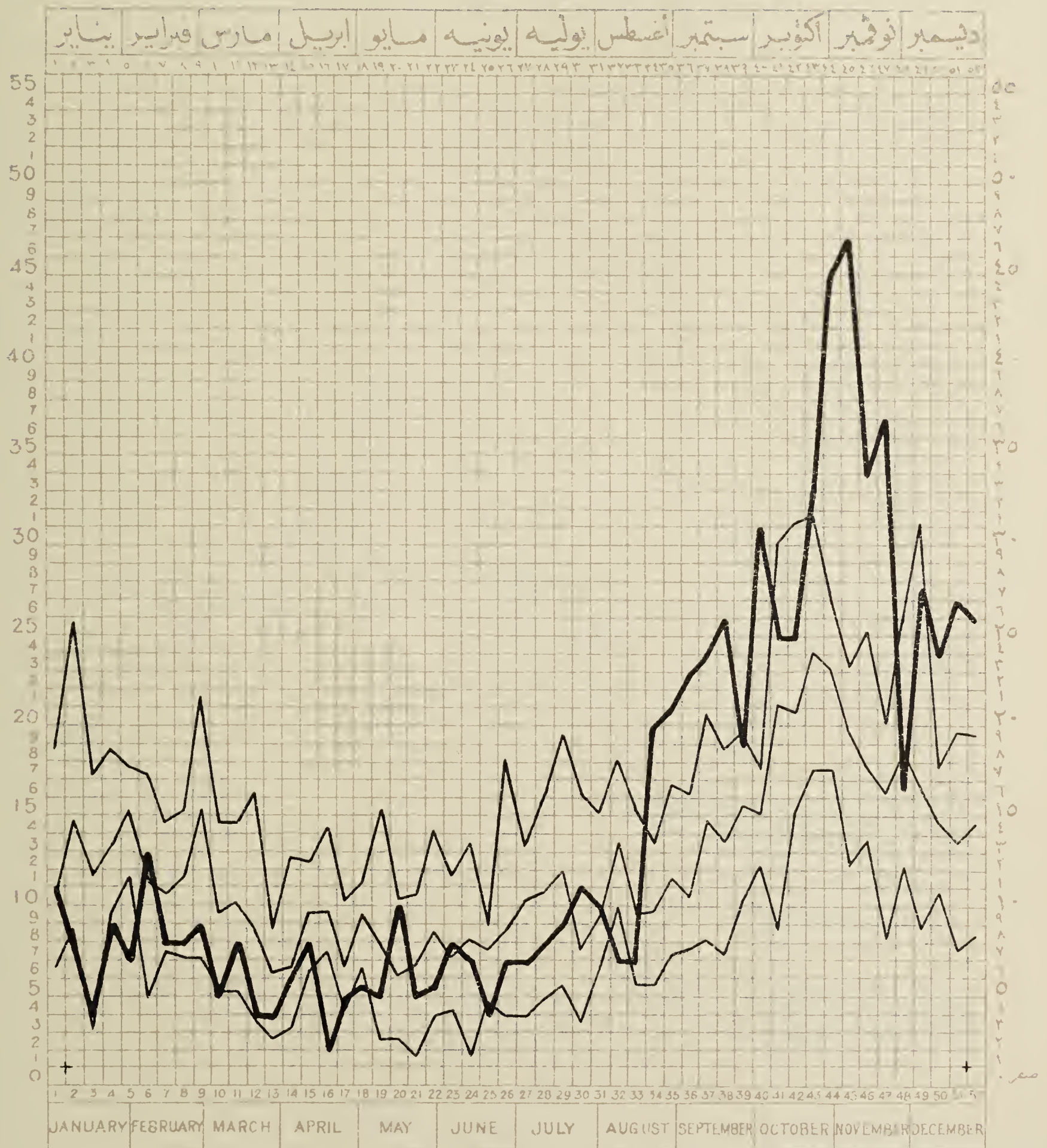


مصلحة المساحة المصرية لتقانة (٣٦/٣٠٣)

اعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل مليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٣
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1929 - 1933

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٤
Weekly total of cases in 1934

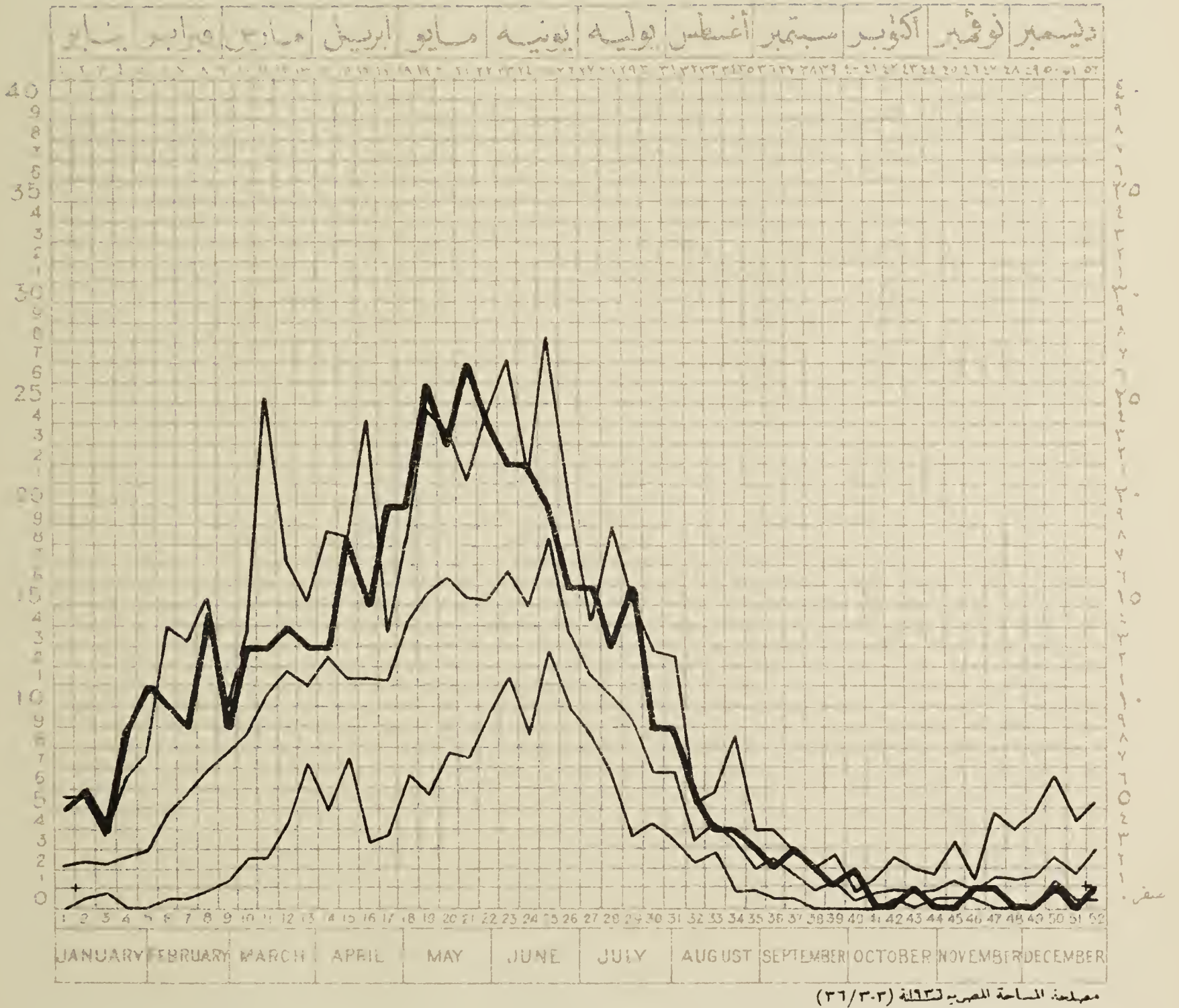
الدفثيا Diphtheria



مصلحة المساحة المصرية لسنة ١٩٣٣ (٣٦/٣٠٣)

- أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل مليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٣
{ Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1929 - 1933
- المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٤
{ Weekly total of cases in 1934

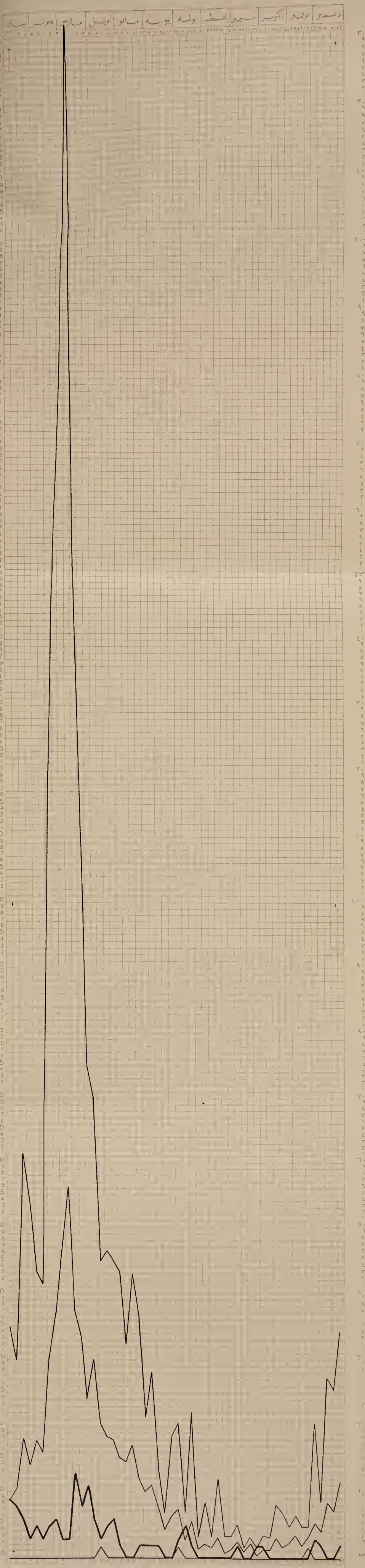
الحصبة
Measles



أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسمائة ألف من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٣
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 500,000 of pop. 1929 - 1933

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٤
Weekly total of cases in 1934

الحصبة المخية الشوكية
Cerebro Spinal Fever

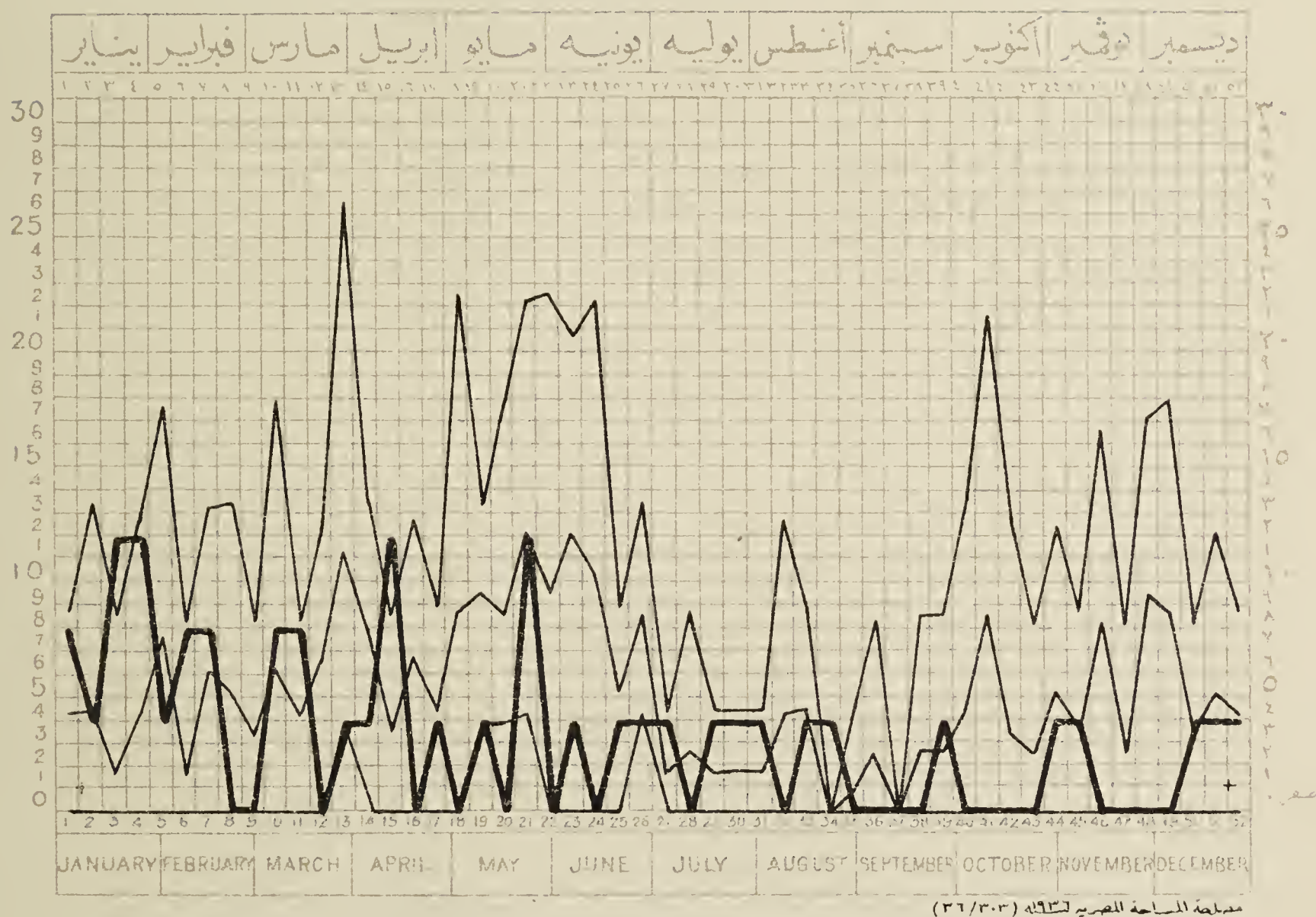


مصلحة المساحة العمرية ١٩٣٤ (٣٦/٣٣)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل مليونين من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى ١٩٣٣
(Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 2 millions of pop. 1929-1933)

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٤
(Weekly total of cases in 1934)

الحمى القرمزية
Scarlet Fever

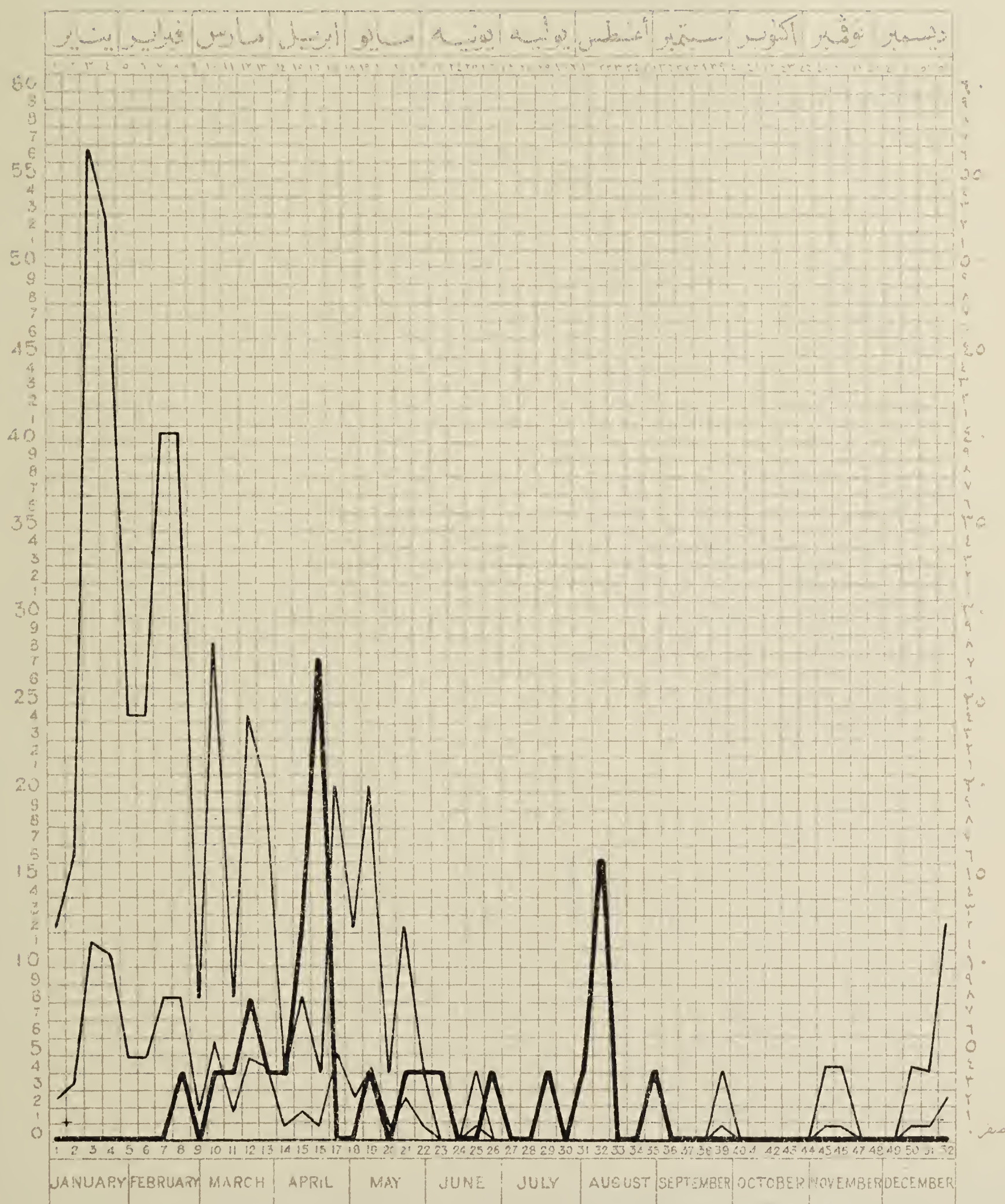


مصلحة المساحة المصرية لسنة (٣٦/٣٠٣)

اعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الاسبوعي للاصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسة ملايين من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٩ الى سنة ١٩٣٣
{ Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 5 millions of pop. 1929 - 1933

المجموع الاسبوعي للاصابات في سنة ١٩٣٤
{ Weekly total of cases in 1934

الجدري
Small Pox

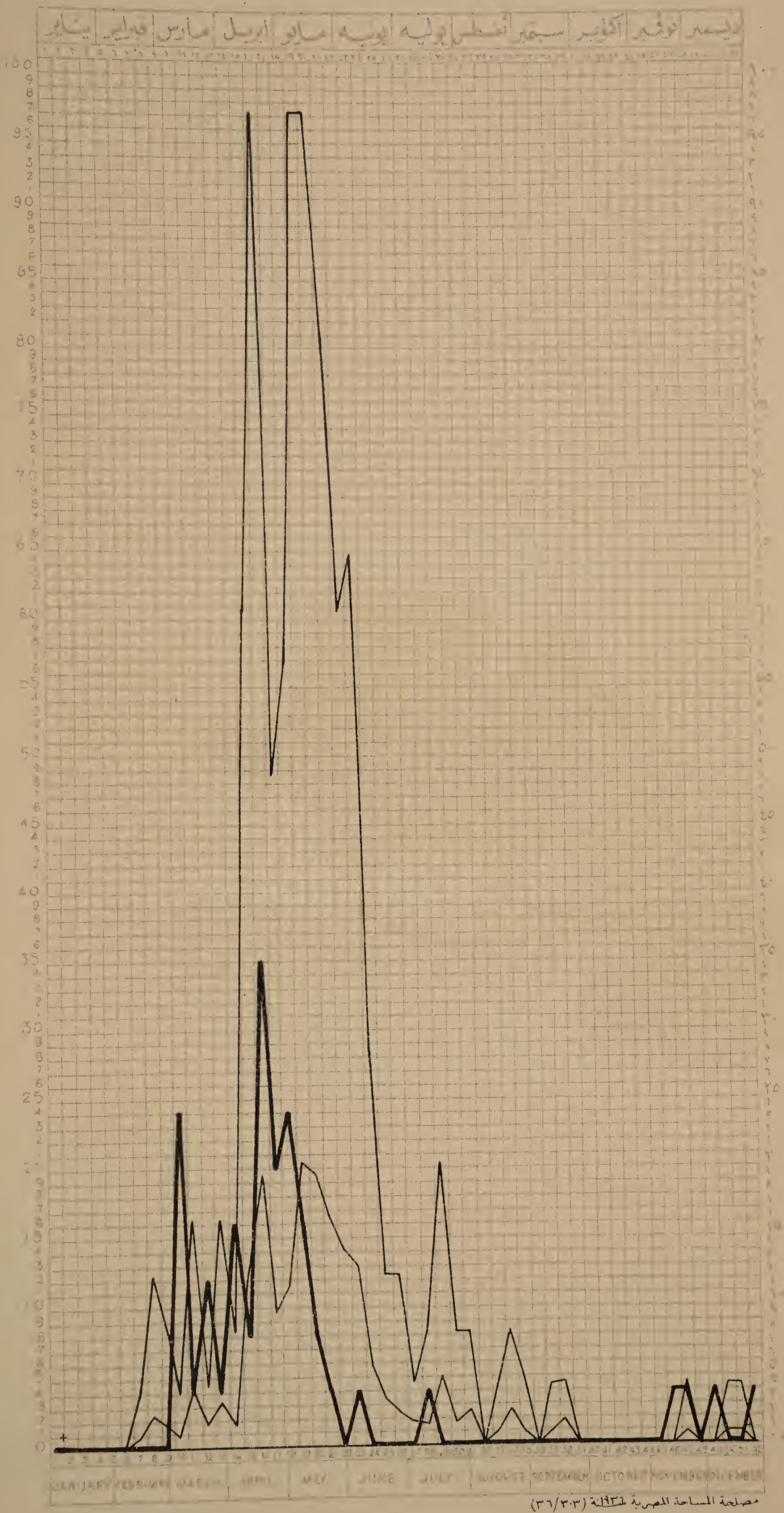


مصلحة الصحة المصرية لسنة (١٩٣٤/٣٦)

اعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسة ملايين من السكان في الدة من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٣
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 5 millions of pop. 1929 1933

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٤
Weekly total of cases in 1934

الحصى التيفوسية
Typhus



اعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسة ملايين من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٣
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 5 millions of pop. 1929 - 1933

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٤
Weekly total of cases in 1934

